

THE
LIBERTY
ALMANAC,
FOR
1847.



New York:
WILLIAM HARNED, 5 SPRUCE STREET.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus (?) will be Evening Star until October 3d, then Morning Star until July 23d, 1848.
2. The Moon will run highest this year, about the 27th degree of (II) Gemini, and lowest, about the 27th degree of (I) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (H) about 30° 30' south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (Q) in the middle of this year, Grigns, 14 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Equator, in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 33.1". True obliquity, same time, 23° 27' 32.6".

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	BOSTON.			WASHINGTON.			CHARLESTON.			NEW ORLEANS.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox, March	21	0	46	21	0	25	21	0	13	21	11	23
Summer Solstice, June	21	9	29	21	9	11	21	8	59	20	8	19
Autumnal Equinox, Sept.	23	11	29	23	11	14	23	11	9	23	10	32
Winter Solstice, Dec.	22	5	21	22	4	57	22	4	45	22	4	5

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	C
Golden Numbers,	5
Epact (Moon's age),	14
Solar Cycle,	8
Roman Indiction,	5
Julian Period,	6569

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	April..... 4
Ascension Sunday,	May..... 9
Trinity Sunday,	May..... 15
Whit Sunday (Pentecost),	May..... 22
Trinity Sunday,	May..... 20
Advent Sunday,	November 23

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1847.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon this year.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon at the time of her full on Wednesday, March 31st, in the afternoon, invisible in America. Visible in the eastern hemisphere. Magnitude, 3.43 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Thursday April 15th at the time of New Moon in the morning, visible in America. Its chief visibility will be in the Indian Ocean, adjacent to the east of the African Ocean, extending to 50° of south latitude. It will be visible, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Australia, New Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and the other neighboring Islands. It will be central and total on the meridian between 20° 50' E. from Greenwich, and lat 24° 30' south. This point is nearly opposite to the centre of the Gulf of Mexico.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Friday, September 24th, at the time of Full Moon in the morning, visible in America. The beginning may be seen at Philadelphia and in the Oregon Territory; and at Ancho, as likewise in Asia, the whole Eclipse will be visible. Magnitude, 5.14 digits on the Moon's southern limb. Duration, 2 hours, 15 minutes.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Saturday, the 9th of October, at the time of New Moon in the morning, visible in America excepting the north eastern coast of Greenland, where the end may be seen shortly after the rising of the sun. It will be visible in Europe, the greater part of Asia, and the northern part of Africa. It will be central and annular over the mountains in lat 31° 22' north, and long 47° 11' east from Greenwich.

The Eclipse will be annular in the south parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the north of Europe. The centre will pass very little south of Cape Clear, in Ireland, about 15 miles north of Dover in England and about the like distance north of Havre in France; while the greater part of the Eclipse will extend more than 100 miles on each side of the path of the centre. Thus it will be annular at Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and Glenties in Ireland; at Harford and Swansea in South Wales; at Bristol, Greenwich, Dover, Southampton, Plymouth, and other towns in the south of England; and at Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Havre, Cherbourg, and other towns on the neighboring coast of France. Magnitude, 10.87 digits on the Sun's southern limb; at Brest, 10.87 digits on the northern limb.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Letters not exceeding half ounce, under 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles 10 cents; and the same added for each additional half ounce, or any part thereof. Drop letters for delivery at the same office 2 cents. Letters advertised 2 cents extra, or 4, if advertising costs so much.

Ship Letters, delivered where received, 6 cents. Conveyed by mail, 2 cents added to usual postage.

Circulars, printed or lithographed on letter or foolscap, unsealed, any distance 2 cents. Circulars larger than single cap, same as pamphlets.

Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, containing intelligence of passing events, and not exceeding 1,900 square inches, whether in one or two pieces of paper, under 30 miles if sent by the publishers, free; over 30 and not exceeding 100, or within the State, 1 cent; over 100 and out of the State, one and a half cents. If over 1,900 square inches, same as pamphlets.

Pamphlets, whether periodical or not, any distance, one ounce or less, each copy two and a half cents; each additional ounce one cent. Fractional excess less than half an ounce not counted. Newspapers and pamphlets must be folded with the end open.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The society was formed in May, 1840. It grew out of the divisions existing among abolitionists respecting subjects foreign to the anti-slavery question, and the attempt, as was believed, to identify the one with the other. The aim, in its formation, was to present the anti-slavery cause, as such, free from foreign questions, to the American people.

OBJECTS AND PRINCIPLES.

The object of this Society shall be the entire extinction of slavery and the slave-trade; and the equal security, protection, and improvement of the people of color.—*Const. Art. 2.*

The following are the fundamental principles of this Society. That slaveholding and slave-trading are heinous sins in the sight of God, and violations of the rights of man, and ought to be immediately abandoned—that so long as slavery exists, there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave-trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings—that the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade is to be attained by moral, religious, and pacific means—that while this society exacts no specific pledge as a condition of membership, it will urge on all the duty, of exercising their political franchises against the election of any slaveholder, and in behalf of the enslaved—that the legislative action of governments should be invoked to abolish slavery and the slave-trade; for the enfranchisement of free people of color; and to restrain the lawless from invading the rights of others—and that no measures be resorted to by this Society, in the prosecution of these objects, but such as are in entire accordance with these principles.—*Const. Art. 3.*

OFFICERS FOR 1846-7.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, *President*; F. J. LEMOYNE, M. D., and JAMES G. BIZNEY, *Vice Presidents*; A. A. PHELPS, *Corresponding Secretary*; WILLIAM HARNED, *Recording Secretary*; WILLIAM E. WHITING, *Treasurer*; Arthur Tappan, Lewis Tappan, Alvan Stewart, A. A. Phelps, Wm. Johnson, Wm. E. Whiting, Luther Lee, S. S. Jocelyn, Christopher Rush, Orange Scott, Wm. Shotwell, Wm. Lillie, J. Warner, Theodore S. Wright, Wm. Jay, Samuel E. Cornish, S. W. Benedict, R. G. Williams, and Arnold Buffum, *Executive Committee*.

PLAN OF EFFORT PROSECUTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Something more than a year since, the Committee felt that the way was open, and the time come, for enlarged efforts on their part. Arrangements to this end were accordingly made, and the Committee entered upon a plan of effort, embracing, among others, the following particulars. (1) The Committee to concern itself mainly with those things which are of a general rather than a local character; (2) to employ permanent lecturing agents to a limited extent; (3) to adopt various means to bring the local, secular, and religious press to favor the cause; (4) to maintain in their publications the general principle of the Liberty Party, and keep a record of its general progress; (5) to hold a regular and extensive correspondence with the friends of the slave in other lands; (6) to give special attention, in various ways, to the promotion of the cause in the slave States; (7) to urge anti-slavery reform in the churches and ecclesiastical bodies, according to the genius and principles of their respective organizations; (8) to issue the Anti-Slavery Reporter monthly, and tracts and permanent documents of various kinds; (9) to send the Reporter regularly to all missionaries, home and foreign, that desire it; (10) to keep up, at all times, a large gratuitous distribution of their publications; and (11) to maintain, from time to time, an efficient agency at Washington during the sessions of Congress.

The Committee are now prosecuting this plan, according to their means, and with gratifying success.

PREPARATION OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS AND BOOKS.

The A. and F. A. S. Committee intend to go into this work just so far

as the friends of the slave will furnish the necessary funds. In a Circular on the subject, the Committee say—"The design is to have the tracts and books of various kinds, adapted to persons of all ages. (1) An infant series, consisting of prints, stories, &c. (2) A children's series, consisting of small books like the *Slave's Friend*, prints, &c. (3) A Sabbath School series, consisting of works adapted to youth of a more advanced age, such as *Tracts of Wilberforce, Sharpe, &c.*, and intended as an addition to existing Sabbath School libraries. (4) A tract and pamphlet series of a general character, designed to state, explain, and defend the more elementary and general principles of the cause, such as the sinfulness, danger, and impolicy of slavery, the nature, duty, safety, and policy of emancipation. (5) A tract and pamphlet series, having reference particularly to the theological and religious aspects of the cause, embracing the Bible argument in its various forms, the duty of churches, Christians, and ministers, &c. (6) A similar series of a political character, showing the true doctrines of the Constitution on the subject of slavery; the encroachments of the slave power on the rights and interests of the free; the influence of slavery in controlling the government of the country, directing its policy, and monopolizing its offices and emoluments—in a word, a series embracing those political topics that are of a general and permanent character, and that show the mischiefs of slavery to the State, and point out the duty of all good citizens in respect to it. And, finally, (7) a historical series, embracing various matters of history concerning the cause, such as Clarkson's *History of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade*, *Emancipation in the British Colonies*, in Hayti, the *History of the cause in this country*, &c." And the Committee ask for \$5,000 to enable them fully to carry out this department of effort. They are going forward as fast as the funds are received.

Friends of the Slave, are not the above plans good? Ought they not to be carried out? Does not the cause of the slave greatly need such tracts and books? It is true you have urgent local calls, and what friend of freedom has not? Ought you not then, as well as others, to help the general Committee too? Suppose you and the friends around you make up a contribution of ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, or an hundred dollars for this purpose. Only set about it, and how easily it is done. Will you not do it, and cheer the Committee, and help the slave?

Hints for Abolitionists.

1. Do you believe the slaves in this country are ever to be free? Of course you do. But "faith without works is dead, being alone." Do you "show your faith by your works?"

2. Do you habitually pray for the slave; and do you carry his cause, in every appropriate way, into the family, the social circle, the workshop, the lyceum, the Sabbath school, the church, and the community where you live, and there speak and act for him as if you were bound with him?

3. Have you a good supply of anti-slavery books in your Sabbath School Library? If not, will you see this thing attended to?

4. Have you an Anti-Slavery Society in your place, male or female, or any organization that serves the same end? If not, will you not supply this defect immediately? There is abundant work to do. What is everybody's business is nobody's. Then organize, organize, organize, for the slave.

5. Do you take an anti-slavery newspaper? If not, pray do it at once, pay for it in advance, read it; let all the family read it, then lend it, and keep it going until it is worn out.

6. Do you yet get subscribers for anti-slavery papers? If not, do try your hand at it; and send the money with the names to the publisher. Suppose you get only one a week; that is fifty-two a year. That would be a good year's work. How it would cheer the editor. How many it would quicken and enlist for the slave. If you were a slave, would you not like to have your friends try it? Will you try it for the slave?

N. B. Mr. WILLIAM HARNED, 5, Spruce St., New York, will execute all orders in this line, with promptness. Please command his services to any extent.

SUN ON MERID.				MOON'S PHASES.				Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.				N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.				Philadel. Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind., Illinois, & Missouri.				Washington City, Virgin., Del., Md., Ken., Ill., & Miss.				Charleston, North & S. Car. Geo. Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.				N. Orleans, Mobile, Flor. & Texas.												
D.	M.	S.			D.	H.	M.	S.		D.	H.	M.	S.		D.	H.	M.	S.		D.	H.	M.	S.		D.	H.	M.	S.		D.	H.	M.	S.							
1	Ev.	3	49		Full Moon.....	10	8	1	E.	16	7	49	E.	16	7	44	E.	16	7	37	E.	16	7	25	E.	16	6	43		23	10	58	M.	23	10	18				
7	0	6	39		New Moon.....	23	11	34	M.	31	3	33	M.	31	3	28	M.	31	3	21	M.	31	3	9	M.	31	2	18		31	9	25	M.	31	9	25				
13	0	3	58		First Quarter...	31	3	45	M.	31	3	33	M.	31	3	28	M.	31	3	21	M.	31	3	9	M.	31	2	18		31	9	25	M.	31	9	25				
19	0	11	1		Full Moon.....	31	3	45	M.	31	3	33	M.	31	3	28	M.	31	3	21	M.	31	3	9	M.	31	2	18		31	9	25	M.	31	9	25				
25	0	21	37																																					
D.	M.	S.			MISCELLANEOUS.				Sun	Sun	Moon	H.W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H.W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H.W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H.W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H.W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H.W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H.W.				
M.	W.	Dec	31						Rls.	Sets	Rises	H. M.	Rls.	Sets	Rises	N. Y.	Rls.	Sets	Rises	Phila.	Rls.	Sets	Rises	Ham.	Rls.	Sets	Rises	Chas.	Rls.	Sets	Rises	Orlon.	Rls.	Sets	Rises	N. O.				
1	Fri	23	1	2	Circumels. ☐ ☐ ☐	7	32	4	36	Rises	11 14	7	27	4	41	Rises	8 33	7	24	4	43	Rises	1 57	7	23	4	46	Rises	8 15	7	5	3	Rises	7 14	6	58	5	10	Rises	
2	Sat	23	2	6	Air weather. Cold.	7	32	4	36	8 11 58		7	27	4	49	6 12 9 23	7	25	4	44	6 14	9 41	7	23	4	47	6 16	8 59	7	5	4	6 28	7	29	6	58	6	10	6 34	
3	C	23	3	1	2d Sun. aft. Christm.	7	32	4	37	7 6 38		7	27	4	43	7 10 10 2	7	25	4	45	7 11	9 21	7	23	4	48	7 13	9 39	7	5	5	7 22	8 38	6	58	5	11	7 27		
4	Mo	23	4	5	Plinceton bat. 1777.	7	32	4	38	8 4 113		7	27	4	44	8 7 10 37	7	25	4	46	8 8	9 56	7	23	4	49	8 9	10 14	7	5	5	8 16	9 13	6	59	5	12	8 26		
5	Tu	23	5	10	4 south 9 34.	7	32	4	39	9 1 48		7	27	4	45	9 3 11 12	7	25	4	47	9 4	10 49	7	23	4	50	9 5	10 49	7	5	5	9 9	9 48	6	59	5	13	9 12		
6	W	23	6	10	Epiphany. Din op.	7	32	4	40	9 58 221		7	27	4	46	9 59 11 45	7	25	4	48	10 5	11 52	7	23	4	50	10 0	11 52	7	6	5	7 10	9 10	21	6	59	5	13	10 4	
7	Th	23	7	10	Changeable.	7	32	4	41	10 55 256		7	27	4	47	10 55 12 50	7	25	4	49	10 10	12 50	7	23	4	51	10 11	12 50	7	6	5	8 10	10 56	0	59	5	14	10 55		
8	Fri	23	8	10	N. O. battle, 1815.	7	32	4	42	11 52 352		7	27	4	48	11 52 0 57	7	24	4	50	11 11	1 57	7	23	4	52	11 11	1 57	7	6	5	9 11	11 48	11 33	6	59	5	15	11 47	
9	Sat	23	9	10	D O.	7	32	4	43	Morn	4 10	7	27	4	49	Morn	1 34	7	24	4	51		6 33	7	23	4	53	Morn	1 11	7	6	5	9	Morn	4 10	6	59	5	16	Morn
10	C	23	10	10	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	7	31	4	44	0 51 4 30		7	26	4	50	0 50 2 16	7	24	4	52		7 35	7	21	4	54	0 48	1 33	7	6	5	10	0 42	0 22	6	59	5	17	0 43	
11	Mo	23	11	10	Dr. Dwight d. 1817.	7	31	4	46	1 51 5 36		7	26	4	51	1 49 3 14	7	24	4	53		8 33	7	21	4	55	1 46	2 01	7	5	5	11	1 37	1 50	6	59	5	17	1 35	
12	Tu	23	12	10	Look for snow.	7	31	4	47	2 58 7 2		7	26	4	52	2 49 4 20	7	24	4	54		9 45	7	21	4	56	2 46	4 3	7	5	5	12	2 37	3 2	6	59	5	18	2 32	
13	W	23	13	10	Bellev. sou. 10 15.	7	31	4	48	3 53 8 18		7	25	4	53	3 49 5 30	7	23	4	55		10 48	7	20	4	57	3 46	5 16	7	5	5	13	3 23	4 15	6	59	5	19	3 20	
14	Th	23	14	10	D runs low.	7	30	4	49	4 53 9 25		7	25	4	54	4 49 6 49	7	23	4	56		11 47	7	20	4	58	4 46	6 26	7	5	5	14	4 29	5 25	6	59	5	20	4 24	
15	Fri	23	15	10	4 south 8 49.	7	30	4	50	5 50 10 19		7	25	4	55	5 46 7 43	7	23	4	57		12 43	7	20	4	59	5 43	7 20	7	5	5	15	5 23	6 19	6	59	5	21	5 25	
16	Sat	23	16	10	High winds. Snow.	7	29	4	51	6 51 11 9		7	24	4	56	6 38 8 32	7	23	4	58		1 19	7	20	4	59	6 10	8 10	7	5	5	16	6 26	7 9	6	59	5	22	6 26	
17	C	23	17	10	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7	29	4	52	6 51 11 50		7	24	4	57	6 16 9 15	7	23	4	59		6 19	7	20	4	59	6 14	8 56	7	4	5	17	6 24	7 55	6	59	5	23	6 37	
18	Mo	23	18	10	D in perigee.	7	29	4	54	7 20 Morn		7	23	4	58	7 23 10 5	7	23	4	59		7 24	7	20	4	59	7 10	9 43	7	4	5	17	7 33	8 41	6	59	5	23	7 36	
19	Tu	23	19	10	at the North.	7	28	4	55	8 54 12 41		7	23	4	59	8 35 10 49	7	23	4	59		8 36	7	20	4	59	8 10	10 26	7	4	5	18	8 41	9 23	6	59	5	24	8 44	
20	W	23	20	10	☉ enters ♈.	7	27	4	56	9 46 1 23		7	22	4	59	9 47 11 33	7	23	4	59		9 47	7	20	4	59	9 11	11 56	7	4	5	19	9 48	10 9	6	59	5	25	9 49	
21	Th	23	21	10	Agnes. Moderate.	7	26	4	57	10 37 2 9		7	22	4	59	10 38 12 34	7	23	4	59		10 36	7	20	4	59	10 16	12 16	7	3	5	20	10 38	10 55	6	59	5	26	10 50	
22	Fri	23	22	10	Vincent. DU.	7	26	4	58	Morn	2 35	7	21	4	59	Morn	0 19	7	22	4	59		11 36	7	20	4	59	11 16	7	3	5	21	11 57	11 48	6	59	5	27	11 56	
23	Sat	23	23	10	Rain.	7	25	4	59	0 6 3 42		7	20	4	59	0 4 1 6	7	22	4	59		12 43	7	20	4	59	12 16	13 13	7	2	5	22	Morn	Morn	6	59	5	28	Morn	
24	C	23	24	10	3d Sun aft. Epiph.	7	24	4	59	1 1 3 31		7	20	4	59	1 10 1 55	7	22	4	59		1 0	7	20	4	59	1 8	1 32	7	2	5	23	0 20	0 31	6	59	5	29	0 37	
25	Mo	23	25	10	Conv. of St. Paul.	7	23	4	59	2 16 3 38		7	19	4	59	2 13 2 59	7	22	4	59		2 11	7	20	4	59	2 10	2 29	7	1	5	24	1 39	1 58	6	59	5	30	1 56	
26	Tu	23	26	10	Windy.	7	22	4	59	3 16 3 58		7	18	4	59	3 12 4 9	7	22	4	59		3 10	7	20	4	59	3 9	3 39	7	1	5	25	2 56	2 38	6	59	5	31	2 52	
27	W	23	27	10	D runs high.	7	21	4	59	4 12 7 56		7	17	4	59	4 7 7 50	7	22	4	59		4 10	7	20	4	59	4 8	4 57	7	0	5	26	3 50	3 56	6	59	5	32	3 46	
28	Th	23	28	10	Bellev. sou. 9 16.	7	21	4	59	5 5 9 13		7	16	4	59	5 7 8 37	7	22	4	59		5 11	7	20	4	59	5 10	6 14	7	0	5	27	4 40	4 38	6	59	5	33	4 36	
29	Fri	23	29	10	Geo. III. died 1820.	7	20	4	59	5 43 10 15		7	16	4	59	5 12 8 41	7	22	4	59		6 13	7	20	4	59	6 12	7 16	6	59	5	28	5 26	5 15	6	59	5	34	5 23	
30	Sat	23	30	10	Very cold.	7	19	4	59	6 24 11 4		7	15	4	59	6 21 8 30	7	22	4	59		7 13	7	20	4	59	7 12	8 18	6	5	29	6 18	6 5	6	59	5	35	6 4		
31	C	23	31	10	Septuagesima.	7	18	4	59	10 10 11 40		7	14	4	59	10 10 9 10	7	22	4	59		8 29	7	20	4	59	8 28	9 41	6	5	30	7 10	7 46	6	59	5	36	7 46		

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fourth Month.

APRIL, 1847.—Begins on Thursday.

30 Days.

SUN ON MERID.				MOON'S PHASES.				Boston. New Eng.				N. Y. City. Co. n.				Philadel. Penn.				Washington City.				Charleston. North				N. Orleans.			
D. H. M. S.								N. Y. St. U. Canada.				New Jersey, Penn.				N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind.				Virgin. Del., Md.				S. Car., Geo. Tenn.				Mobile.			
1 0 4 0								Mich. Wis. & Iowa.				Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.				Illinois, & Missouri.				Ken., Ill., & Miss.				Ala., Miss., & Ark.				Flor. & Tex.			
7 0 2 13				Third Quarter..				ds 8 h. 10 m. 42 M.				ds 8 h. 10 m. 30 M.				ds 8 h. 10 m. 25 M.				ds 8 h. 10 m. 18 M.				ds 8 h. 10 m. 6 M.				ds 8 h. 9 m. 24 M.			
13 0 0 34				New Moon				15 1 38 M.				15 1 26 M.				15 1 21 M.				15 1 14 M.				15 1 2 M.				15 0 52 M.			
19 Morning.				First Quarter ...				22 4 25 M.				22 4 13 M.				22 4 8 M.				22 4 1 M.				22 3 49 M.				22 3 21 M.			
25 11 57 54				Full Moon.....				30 8 42 M.				30 8 30 M.				30 8 25 M.				30 8 18 M.				30 8 6 M.				31 7 56 M.			
D	D	Sun's	D																												
M	W	dec	N	MISCELLANEOUS.				Ris.	Sets.	Rises	H. W.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises	H. W.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises	H. W.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises	H. W.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises	H. W.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises	H. W.
								H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 29	△	D. Look for rain.				5 45 6	24	7 25	12 0	5 46 6	23	7 24	9 24	5 47 6	22	7 23	2 43	5 47 6	22	7 22	9 1	5 46 6	21	7 16	8 0	5 52 6	17	7 15	
2	Fri	4 53	△	Jefferson b. 1743.				5 43 6	25	8 24	Ev 32	5 44 6	24	8 21	9 56	5 45 6	23	8 20	3 15	5 46 6	23	8 19	9 33	5 46 6	22	8 11	8 32	5 50 6	18	8 9	
3	Sat	5 16	△	[Good Friday.				5 42 6	26	9 22	1 3	5 43 6	25	9 19	10 27	5 43 6	24	9 18	2 46	5 44 6	24	9 16	10 4	5 46 6	23	9 6	9 3	5 49 6	18	9 3	
4	C	5 39	△	Easter Sun. & ☉ H.				5 40 6	27	10 20	1 33	5 41 6	26	10 10	10 57	5 42 6	25	10 15	4 16	5 42 6	24	10 13	10 24	5 46 6	22	10 1	9 33	5 48 6	19	9 57	
5	Mo	6 1	△	Regulus sou. 9 5.				5 38 6	28	11 16	2 6	5 40 6	27	11 12	11 30	5 40 6	26	11 10	4 49	5 41 6	25	11 8	11 7	5 45 6	24	10 53	10 6	5 47 6	19	10 51	
6	Tu	6 24	△	☉ runs low.				5 37 6	29	Morn	2 39	5 38 6	28	Morn	Ev 3	5 39 6	27	Morn	5 22	5 39 6	25	Morn	11 40	5 44 6	22	11 48	10 30	5 46 6	20	11 44	
7	W	6 47	△	Cloudy and perhaps				5 35 6	30	0 9	3 19	5 36 6	29	0 5	0 43	5 37 6	28	0 4	6 2	5 38 6	27	0 2	Ev 20	5 43 6	23	Morn	11 19	5 44 6	21	Morn	
8	Th	7 9	△	Spica ☉ sou. 0 14.				5 33 6	31	0 50	4 8	5 35 6	30	0 50	1 32	5 36 6	29	0 54	6 51	5 36 6	28	0 52	1 9	5 41 6	23	0 30	Ev 8	5 43 6	21	0 26	
9	Fri	7 32	△	rain.				5 32 6	33	1 45	5 7	5 33 6	31	1 42	2 31	5 34 6	30	1 41	7 50	5 35 6	29	1 38	2 8	5 40 6	24	1 28	1 7	5 42 6	22	1 25	
10	Sat	7 54	△	Regulus sou. 8 46.				5 30 6	34	2 27	6 28	5 32 6	32	2 25	3 52	5 32 6	31	2 24	9 11	5 33 6	30	2 23	3 29	5 39 6	25	2 14	2 28	5 41 6	22	2 11	
11	C	8 16	△	Low Sunday.				5 28 6	35	3 7	7 50	5 30 6	33	3 5	5 14	5 31 6	32	3 4	10 33	5 32 6	31	3 4	4 51	5 38 6	25	2 57	3 50	5 40 6	22	2 56	
12	Mo	8 38	△	Warm.				5 27 6	36	3 44	9 5	5 28 6	34	3 43	6 29	5 29 6	33	3 43	11 48	5 30 6	32	3 43	6 5	5 36 6	26	3 40	5 5	5 39 6	24	3 40	
13	Tu	9 0	△	☉ in per. & stat.				5 25 6	37	4 20	10 4	5 27 6	35	4 21	7 28	5 28 6	34	4 21	Morn	5 29 6	33	4 21	7 5	5 35 6	27	4 22	6 4	5 38 6	24	4 22	
14	W	9 21	△	☉.				5 23 6	38	4 57	10 52	5 25 6	36	4 59	8 16	5 26 6	35	5 0	0 47	5 27 6	34	5 0	7 53	5 34 6	27	5 4	6 52	5 36 6	25	5 7	
15	Th	9 43	△	Spica ☉ sou. 11 42.				5 22 6	39	Sets.	11 37	5 24 6	37	Sets.	9 1	5 25 6	36	Sets.	1 33	5 26 6	35	Sets.	8 38	5 33 6	28	Sets.	7 37	5 35 6	27	Sets.	
16	Fri	10 4	△	Shakespeare b. 1564.				5 20 6	40	8 34	Morn	5 22 6	38	8 31	9 46	5 23 6	37	8 30	2 20	5 24 6	36	8 28	9 23	5 31 6	29	8 18	8 22	5 34 6	28	8 15	
17	Sat	10 26	△	Franklin d. 1790.				5 18 6	41	9 40	0 22	5 21 6	39	9 37	10 32	5 22 6	38	9 35	3 5	5 23 6	37	9 33	10 9	5 30 6	30	9 21	9 8	5 33 6	27	9 18	
18	C	10 47	△	☉ Sun. aft. Easter.				5 17 6	43	10 40	1 8	5 19 6	40	10 36	11 14	5 20 6	39	10 35	3 51	5 22 6	38	10 33	10 51	5 29 6	30	10 20	9 50	5 32 6	27	10 16	
19	Mo	11 7	△	☉ runs high.				5 15 6	44	11 33	1 50	5 18 6	41	11 29	11 56	5 19 6	40	11 28	4 33	5 20 6	39	11 26	11 33	5 28 6	31	11 13	10 32	5 31 6	28	11 4	
20	Tu	11 28	△	☉ enters ♄.				5 14 6	45	Morn	2 32	5 16 6	42	Morn	12 5	5 17 6	41	Morn	5 15	5 19 6	40	Morn	12 5	5 27 6	32	Morn	11 16	5 30 6	28	11 57	
21	W	11 49	△	Variable.				5 12 6	46	0 19	3 16	5 15 6	43	0 16	0 40	5 16 6	42	0 14	5 59	5 17 6	41	0 13	0 17	5 26 6	32	0 1	Morn	5 29 6	29	Morn	
22	Th	12 9	△	Spica ☉ sou. 11 15.				5 11 6	47	0 1	4 4	5 13 6	44	0 7	1 28	5 15 6	43	0 55	6 47	5 16 6	42	0 54	1 5	5 24 6	33	0 43	0 4	5 28 6	30	0 41	
23	Fri	12 29	△	St. George.				5 9 6	48	1 35	5 1	5 12 6	45	1 33	2 25	5 13 6	44	1 32	7 44	5 15 6	43	1 31	2 2	5 23 6	34	1 22	1 1	5 27 6	30	1 20	
24	Sat	12 49	△	More pleasant.				5 8 6	49	2 7	6 12	5 11 6	46	2 6	3 36	5 12 6	45	2 5	8 55	5 13 6	44	2 4	3 13	5 22 6	34	1 58	2 12	5 26 6	31	1 56	
25	C	13 9	△	St. Mark.				5 6 6	50	2 37	7 27	5 10 6	47	2 38	4 51	5 10 6	46	2 35	10 10	5 12 6	45	2 35	4 28	5 21 6	35	2 31	3 27	5 25 6	31	2 31	
26	Mo	13 28	△	☉ in apogee.				5 5 6	51	3 5	8 39	5 8 6	48	3 5	6 3	5 9 6	47	3 5	11 22	5 11 6	46	3 5	5 40	5 20 6	36	3 3	4 39	5 24 6	32	3 4	
27	Tu	13 47	△	Steady.				5 3 6	53	3 33	9 38	5 6 6	49	3 34	7 2	5 8 6	48	3 34	Ev 21	5 9 6	46	3 34	6 30	5 19 6	37	3 35	5 38	5 23 6	33	3 37	
28	W	14 6	△	☉'s gr. elong. ☉.				5 2 6	54	4 11	10 19	5 5 6	50	4 3	7 43	5 6 6	49	4 3	1 2	5 8 6	47	4 4	7 20	5 18 6	37	4 8	6 19	5 22 6	33	4 11	
29	Th	14 25	△	Warm.				5 0 6	55	4 31	10 56	5 4 6	52	4 34	8 20	5 5 6	50	4 35	1 39	5 7 6	48	4 36	7 57	5 17 6	38	4 42	6 56	5 21 6	34	4 46	
30	Fri	14 44	△	Spica ☉ sou. 10 43.				4 59 6	56	Rises	11 30	5 2 6	53	Rises	8 54	5 4 6	51	Rises	2 13	5 6 6	49	Rises	8 31	5 16 6	39	Rises	7 20	5 20 6	35	Rises	

SUN ON MBRID.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	55	53
7	11	56	21
13	11	53	6
19	11	55	11
25	11	56	35

MOON'S PHASES.

Third Quarter ..	ds 7 h. 5 m. 5 E.
New Moon	14 10 39 M.
First Quarter ...	21 9 15 E.
Full Moon	28 10 2 E.

Boston, New Eng.,
N. Y. St., U. Canada,
Mich., Wis., & Iowa.

ds 7 A.	6 m.	5	E.
14	10	39	M.
21	9	15	R.
28	10	9	F.

Sixth Month.

JUNE, 1847.—Begins on T day.

30 Days.

SUN ON MERID.				MOON'S PHASES.				Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.				N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.				Philadel. Penn., N. Jersey Ohio, Ind., Illinois, & Missouri.				Washington City, Virgin., Del., Md., Ken., Ill., & Miss.				Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.				N. Orleans. Mobile, Flor. & Texas.			
D	H	M	S.																												
1	11	57	26																												
7	1	56	26																												
13	11	59	30																												
19	Ev	0	58																												
25	0	2	11																												
D	D	Sun's	D																												
M	W	Dec	pl.																												
1	Tu	22	2																												
9	W	22	10																												
3	Th	22	18																												
4	Fri	22	25																												
5	Fri	22	25																												
6	C	22	30																												
7	Mo	22	45																												
8	Tu	22	50																												
9	W	22	56																												
10	Th	23	1																												
11	Fri	23	5																												
12	Sat	23	9																												
13	C	23	13																												
14	Mo	23	16																												
15	Tu	23	19																												
16	W	22	21																												
17	Th	23	23																												
18	Fri	23	25																												
19	Sat	23	26																												
20	C	23	27																												
21	Mo	23	27																												
22	Tu	23	27																												
23	W	23	27																												
24	Th	23	26																												
25	Fri	23	25																												
26	Sat	23	21																												
27	C	23	21																												
28	Mo	23	18																												
29	Tu	23	15																												
30	W	23	15																												

SUN ON MERID.				MOON'S PHASES.				Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.				N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.				Philadel. Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind., Illinois, & Missouri.				Washington City, Virgin., Del., Md., Ken., Ill., & Miss.				Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.				N. Orleans. Mobile, Flor. (Texas.																											
D.	H.	M.	S.					ds	h.	m.	M.	ds	h.	m.	M.	ds	h.	m.	M.	ds	h.	m.	M.	ds	h.	m.	M.	ds	h.	m.	M.																								
1	0	3	24					12	6	54	M.	42	6	42	M.	12	6	37	M.	12	6	30	M.	12	6	18	M.	12	6	36	M.																								
7	0	4	29					20	8	8	M.	20	7	56	M.	20	7	51	M.	20	7	44	M.	20	7	32	M.	20	7	52	M.																								
13	0	5	21					27	5	24	E.	27	5	12	E.	27	5	7	E.	27	5	0	E.	27	5	46	E.	27	4	8	E.																								
19	0	5	56																																																				
25	0	6	11																																																				
D.	D.	Sun's	D.					Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.																								
M.	W.	dec.	N.					R.	S.	Rises	Boat.	R.	S.	Rises	N. Y.	R.	S.	Rises	Phila.	R.	S.	Rises	Ham.	R.	S.	Rises	C'ton	R.	S.	Rises	R.																								
								H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.																								
1	Th	23	2	Wyoming mas 1778.				4	38	7	38	9	47	1	18	4	34	7	33	9	45	10	42	4	36	7	30	9	45	4	1	4	39	7	27	9	44	10	19	4	57	7	10	9	37	9	18	5	4	7	3	9	36		
2	Fri	23	4	Vis. B. V. M. 2 in				4	29	7	35	10	22	2	1	4	34	7	33	10	23	11	35	4	37	7	30	10	22	4	44	4	30	7	27	10	22	11	2	4	57	7	10	10	18	10	1	5	4	7	3	10	18		
3	Sat	23	6	□ O & .				4	29	7	38	10	58	2	46	4	35	7	32	10	58	Ev	10	4	37	7	30	10	58	5	29	4	49	7	27	10	58	11	47	4	58	7	10	10	58	10	46	5	4	7	3	10	59		
4	C	23	55	Independence.				4	30	7	38	11	32	3	34	4	35	7	32	11	34	0	58	4	38	7	30	11	34	6	17	4	41	7	27	11	35	Ev	35	4	58	7	10	11	35	11	34	5	5	7	3	11	40		
5	Mo	23	49	D. Bat. Chippewa				4	31	7	37	Morn	4	29	4	36	7	32	Morn	1	53	4	38	7	30	Morn	7	12	4	41	7	27	Morn	1	30	4	58	7	10	Morn	Ev	29	5	5	7	3	Morn								
6	Tu	23	44	Very hot. (1814)				4	31	7	37	0	8	5	28	4	37	7	32	0	10	2	52	4	39	7	29	0	12	8	11	4	42	7	27	0	12	2	29	4	59	7	9	0	18	1	2	5	6	7	3	0	22		
7	W	23	37	Sheridan died 1816.				4	32	7	37	0	45	6	34	4	37	7	31	0	49	3	58	4	40	7	29	0	50	9	17	4	42	7	26	0	52	3	35	4	59	7	9	1	1	3	34	5	6	7	3	1	5		
8	Th	23	31	Antares sou. 9 14.				4	32	7	37	1	57	7	43	4	38	7	31	1	31	5	7	4	40	7	29	1	32	10	26	4	43	7	26	1	34	4	44	5	6	7	9	1	1	3	34	5	6	7	3	1	5		
9	Fri	23	24	Dry and dusty.				4	33	7	36	2	12	8	54	4	38	7	31	2	17	6	18	4	41	7	28	2	19	11	37	4	44	7	26	2	21	5	55	5	6	7	9	2	34	4	5	4	5	7	2	3	41		
10	Sat	23	17	Drums high. □ O H				4	34	7	36	3	2	9	57	4	39	7	30	3	2	7	21	4	41	7	28	3	10	Morn	4	44	7	25	3	12	6	58	5	17	9	3	25	5	5	7	5	8	7	2	3	33			
11	C	23	9	g. elongation.				4	34	7	35	3	57	10	61	4	40	7	29	4	2	5	15	4	42	7	28	4	4	0	40	4	45	7	25	4	6	7	52	5	17	8	4	20	6	51	5	8	7	2	4	27			
12	Mo	23	1	Full invaded Can.				4	35	7	35	Sets.	11	39	4	40	7	29	Sets.	9	8	4	43	7	27	Sets.	1	34	4	45	7	25	Sets.	8	40	5	2	7	8	Sets.	7	39	6	9	2	Sets.									
13	Tu	21	52	[ada 1812.				4	36	7	34	8	5	Morn	4	41	7	29	8	2	9	45	4	43	7	27	8	1	2	22	4	46	7	24	8	0	9	22	5	2	7	8	50	8	21	5	8	7	1	7	48				
14	W	21	44	Fr. Rev. com. 1789.				4	37	7	34	8	39	0	21	4	42	7	28	8	37	10	25	4	44	7	26	8	37	3	4	4	47	7	24	8	36	10	2	5	3	7	7	8	28	9	1	5	10	7	1	8	27		
15	Th	21	34	Geo. Clinton b. 1739.				4	38	7	33	9	10	1	1	4	43	7	27	9	9	11	0	4	45	7	26	9	9	3	44	4	48	7	23	9	8	10	37	5	4	7	9	3	9	36	5	10	7	1	9	3			
16	Fri	21	25	Antares sou. 8 43.				4	38	7	32	9	39	1	36	4	43	7	27	9	39	11	35	4	46	7	25	9	39	4	19	4	48	7	23	9	39	11	12	5	4	7	9	36	10	11	5	11	7	0	9	37			
17	Sat	21	15	E. Gerry b. 1739.				4	39	7	32	10	7	2	11	4	44	7	27	10	8	Morn	4	46	7	25	10	8	5	44	4	49	7	22	10	8	11	47	5	5	7	6	10	8	10	46	5	11	7	0	10	16			
18	C	21	5	7th Sun. aft. Trin.				4	40	7	31	10	35	2	46	4	45	7	26	10	36	0	10	4	47	7	24	10	37	5	29	4	50	7	21	10	38	Morn	5	57	6	10	41	11	23	5	12	7	6	10	43				
19	Mo	20	54	D. Q.				4	41	7	30	11	4	3	23	4	46	7	25	11	6	0	47	4	48	7	23	11	7	6	6	4	51	7	21	11	8	0	24	6	6	7	5	11	14	Morn	5	12	6	50	11	17			
20	Tu	20	43	South 2 &.				4	42	7	30	11	35	4	1	4	47	7	25	11	38	1	25	4	49	7	22	11	39	6	44	4	51	7	20	11	41	1	2	5	7	7	5	11	49	0	1	5	13	6	59	11	53		
21	W	20	33	R. Burns d. 1796.				4	43	7	29	Morn	4	43	4	48	7	24	Morn	9	7	4	50	7	22	Morn	7	26	4	52	7	19	Morn	1	44	5	7	7	4	Morn	0	43	5	13	6	58	Morn								
22	Th	20	20	Showers in				4	44	7	28	0	9	5	33	4	48	7	23	0	13	2	57	4	50	7	21	0	15	8	16	4	53	7	19	0	16	2	34	5	8	7	4	0	27	1	23	5	14	6	58	0	32		
23	Fri	20	8	enters St.				4	44	7	27	0	48	6	44	4	49	7	22	0	53	4	8	4	51	7	20	0	55	9	27	4	54	7	18	0	57	3	45	5	9	7	3	1	9	2	44	5	14	6	57	1	16		
24	Sat	19	56	stat. H. stat.				4	45	7	26	1	33	7	50	4	50	7	21	1	39	5	14	4	52	7	20	1	40	10	33	4	55	7	17	1	43	4	51	5	9	7	3	1	57	3	50	5	15	6	57	2	3		
25	C	19	43	g. elong. St.				4	46	7	25	2	25	8	58	4	51	7	21	2	30	6	22	4	53	7	19	2	33	11	41	4	55	7	16	2	35	5	59	5	10	7	2	2	50	4	58	5	16	6	56	2	57		
26	Mo	19	36	St. Ann. (James)				4	47	7	24	3	24	9	68	4	52	7	20	3	29	7	22	4	54	7	18	3	31	Ev	41	4	56	7	16	3	33	6	59	5	11	7	1	2	45	5	58	5	16	6	56	3	54		
27	Tu	19	16	Bainbridge d. 1833.				4	48	7	23	Rises	10	48	4	53	7	19	Rises	8	12	1	55	7	17	Rises	1	31	4	57	7	15	Rises	7	49	5	11	7	1	Rises	6	48	5	17	6	55	Rises								
28	W	19	3	Vega south 16 7.				4	49	7	22	7	41	11	35	4	54	7	18	7	42	8	39	4	56	7	17	7	41	2	18	4	58	7	14	7	40	8	36	8	12	7	0	7	32	7	35	5	17	6	54	7	21		
29	Th	18	39	various places.				4	50	7	21	8	23	Ev	29	4	55	7	17	8	22	4	44	4	57	7	16	8	21	3	3	4	59	7	13	8	21	9	21	5	13	6	59	8	16	8	20	5	18	6	54	8	15		
30	Fri	18	35	Dog days begin.				4	51	7	20	8	59	1	3	4	56	7	16	8	50	10	37	4	57	7	15	8	21	3	4	5	6	0	12	8	59	10	4	5	13	6	59	8	57	9	3	19	6	53	8	58			
31	Sat	18	29	South 2 & 3.				4	52	7	19	9	35	1	45	4	56	7	15	9	35	11	9	4	58	7	14	9	36	4	28	5	1	7	12	9	36	10	46	5	14	6	58	9	36	2	45	5	19	6	53	0	40		

[illegible]

North Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1847.—Begins on Wednesday.

80 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston. New Eng.				N. Y. City. Conn.				Philadel. Penn.				Washington City.				Charleston. North				N. Orleans.			
		N. Y. St. U. Canada.				New Jersey. Penn.				N. Jersey. Ohio. Ind.				Virgin. Del. Md.				S. Car. Geo. Tenn.				Mobile.			
		Mich. W. & Iowa.				Ohio. Ind. & Illinois.				Illinois. & Missouri.				Kans. Ill. & Miss.				Ala. Miss. & Ark.				Fla. & Tex.			
Third Quarter...		11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.	11 11 30 E.
New Moon.....		9 11 3 M.	9 11 3 M.	9 11 3 M.	9 11 3 M.	9 10 51 M.	9 10 51 M.	9 10 51 M.	9 10 51 M.	9 10 46 M.	9 10 46 M.	9 10 46 M.	9 10 46 M.	9 10 39 M.	9 10 39 M.	9 10 39 M.	9 10 39 M.	9 10 27 M.	9 10 27 M.	9 10 27 M.	9 10 27 M.	9 9 47 M.	9 9 47 M.	9 9 47 M.	9 9 47 M.
First Quarter...		17 2 37 E.	17 2 37 E.	17 2 37 E.	17 2 37 E.	17 2 25 E.	17 2 25 E.	17 2 25 E.	17 2 25 E.	17 2 20 E.	17 2 20 E.	17 2 20 E.	17 2 20 E.	17 2 13 E.	17 2 13 E.	17 2 13 E.	17 2 13 E.	17 2 1 E.	17 2 1 E.	17 2 1 E.	17 2 1 E.	17 1 21 E.	17 1 21 E.	17 1 21 E.	17 1 21 E.
Full Moon.....		24 9 41 M.	24 9 41 M.	24 9 41 M.	24 9 41 M.	24 9 29 M.	24 9 29 M.	24 9 29 M.	24 9 29 M.	24 9 24 M.	24 9 24 M.	24 9 24 M.	24 9 24 M.	24 9 17 M.	24 9 17 M.	24 9 17 M.	24 9 17 M.	24 9 5 M.	24 9 5 M.	24 9 5 M.	24 9 5 M.	24 8 25 M.	24 8 25 M.	24 8 25 M.	24 8 25 M.
MISCELLANEOUS.		Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.	Sun Sun Moon H.W.
		Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets	Ris. Sets
		H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.
1st	South 4 1.	5 386 33	10 58	3 42	5 286 33	11 5	1 6	5 286 33	11 5	1 6	5 286 33	11 5	1 6	5 286 33	11 5	1 6	5 286 33	11 5	1 6	5 286 33	11 5	1 6	5 286 33	11 5	1 6
2nd	30 S. Quite cool	5 276 32	11 49	4 32	5 226 30	11 54	1 56	5 226 30	11 56	1 56	5 226 30	11 56	1 56	5 226 30	11 56	1 56	5 226 30	11 56	1 56	5 226 30	11 56	1 56	5 226 30	11 56	1 56
3rd	Runs high.	5 286 30	Morn	5 37	5 306 28	Morn	3 1	5 306 28	Morn	8 20	5 316 27	Morn	9 28	5 316 27	Morn	9 28	5 316 27	Morn	9 28	5 316 27	Morn	9 28	5 316 27	Morn	9 28
4th	Altair sou. 8 49.	5 296 28	0 43	7 0	5 316 27	0 48	4 24	5 316 26	0 50	9 43	5 226 25	0 52	4 1	5 226 25	0 52	4 1	5 226 25	0 52	4 1	5 226 25	0 52	4 1	5 226 25	0 52	4 1
5th	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 306 27	1 40	8 20	5 316 25	1 44	5 44	5 326 24	1 46	11 3	5 326 24	1 48	5 21	5 326 24	1 48	5 21	5 326 24	1 48	5 21	5 326 24	1 48	5 21	5 326 24	1 48	5 21
6th	Delaware b. 1757.	5 316 25	2 37	9 34	5 326 24	2 41	6 58	5 336 23	2 43	Morn	5 346 22	3 40	0 17	5 336 21	3 41	7 26	5 336 21	3 41	7 26	5 336 21	3 41	7 26	5 336 21	3 41	7 26
7th	Rain. More d. 1833.	5 326 23	3 35	10 25	5 336 22	3 38	7 49	5 346 21	3 40	0 17	5 356 20	4 37	1 8	5 356 19	4 38	8 8	5 356 19	4 38	8 8	5 356 19	4 38	8 8	5 356 19	4 38	8 8
8th	Nat. of B. V. Mary.	5 336 22	4 33	11 7	5 346 20	4 36	8 31	5 356 19	4 37	1 8	5 366 18	5 43	2 15	5 366 17	5 43	2 15	5 366 17	5 43	2 15	5 366 17	5 43	2 15	5 366 17	5 43	2 15
9th	Visit. mornings.	5 346 20	5 43	11 42	5 356 19	5 43	9 0	5 366 18	5 43	2 15	5 376 17	6 43	3 18	5 376 16	6 43	3 18	5 376 16	6 43	3 18	5 376 16	6 43	3 18	5 376 16	6 43	3 18
10th	Dog days end.	5 356 18	6 41	Morn	5 366 17	6 42	9 39	5 376 16	6 42	3 18	5 386 15	7 41	4 22	5 386 14	7 41	4 22	5 386 14	7 41	4 22	5 386 14	7 41	4 22	5 386 14	7 41	4 22
11th	Binapocce. D.O.	5 366 16	7 9	0 15	5 376 15	7 11	10 8	5 386 14	7 11	2 58	5 396 13	8 12	5 28	5 396 12	8 12	5 28	5 396 12	8 12	5 28	5 396 12	8 12	5 28	5 396 12	8 12	5 28
12th	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 376 15	7 38	1 44	5 386 14	7 41	11 39	5 396 13	7 42	3 27	5 406 12	8 14	3 38	5 406 11	8 16	10 47	5 406 11	8 16	10 47	5 406 11	8 16	10 47	5 406 11	8 16	10 47
13th	Look for rain.	5 386 13	8 10	1 15	5 396 12	8 13	11 10	5 406 11	8 14	3 38	5 416 10	9 10	4 29	5 416 9	9 11	11 50	5 416 9	9 11	11 50	5 416 9	9 11	11 50	5 416 9	9 11	11 50
14th	Moscow b. 1812	5 396 11	8 44	1 40	5 406 10	8 48	11 39	5 416 9	9 10	4 29	5 426 8	9 12	5 38	5 426 7	9 13	12 4	5 426 7	9 13	12 4	5 426 7	9 13	12 4	5 426 7	9 13	12 4
15th	Sur. of N. Y. 1778	5 406 9	9 23	2 15	5 416 8	9 57	Morn	5 426 7	10 11	0 13	5 436 6	10 13	5 32	5 436 5	10 16	Morn	5 436 5	10 16	Morn	5 436 5	10 16	Morn	5 436 5	10 16	Morn
16th	3 south 3 15.	5 416 8	10 7	2 42	5 426 6	10 11	0 13	5 436 5	10 13	5 32	5 446 4	11 16	5 25	5 446 3	11 19	Morn	5 446 3	11 19	Morn	5 446 3	11 19	Morn	5 446 3	11 19	Morn
17th	Runs low.	5 426 6	10 56	3 24	5 436 5	11 1	0 48	5 446 4	11 3	6 7	5 456 3	12 1	5 18	5 456 2	12 4	Morn	5 456 2	12 4	Morn	5 456 2	12 4	Morn	5 456 2	12 4	Morn
18th	Pom. scu 10 59.	5 446 4	11 52	4 8	5 446 4	11 57	1 32	5 456 3	12 1	5 18	5 466 2	12 5	5 9	5 466 1	12 8	Morn	5 466 1	12 8	Morn	5 466 1	12 8	Morn	5 466 1	12 8	Morn
19th	Superior & O. V.	5 456 2	Morn	5 8	5 456 2	Morn	2 32	5 466 1	12 5	5 9	5 476 0	1 1	5 18	5 476 0	1 2	Morn	5 476 0	1 2	Morn	5 476 0	1 2	Morn	5 476 0	1 2	Morn
20th	Y. sou. 10 45.	5 466 1	0 54	6 28	5 466 0	0 53	3 32	5 476 0	1 1	5 18	5 486 0	1 10	5 11	5 486 0	1 12	3 29	5 486 0	1 12	3 29	5 486 0	1 12	3 29	5 486 0	1 12	3 29
21st	St. Matthew.	5 475 30	9 1	7 51	5 475 29	9 5	5 15	5 485 28	9 11	5 10	5 495 27	10 34	5 475 26	5 495 26	10 34	4 52	5 495 26	10 34	4 52	5 495 26	10 34	4 52	5 495 26	10 34	4 52
22nd	New expect rain.	5 485 27	3 19	9 7	5 485 27	3 15	6 15	5 495 26	3 18	11 50	5 485 25	3 18	6 8	5 485 24	3 18	6 8	5 485 24	3 18	6 8	5 485 24	3 18	6 8	5 485 24	3 18	6 8
23rd	enters etc	5 495 25	4 26	10 3	5 495 25	4 28	7 27	5 495 24	4 28	Ev 46	5 495 23	4 29	7 4	5 495 22	4 29	7 4	5 495 22	4 29	7 4	5 495 22	4 29	7 4	5 495 22	4 29	7 4
24th	p in per. 3 stat.	5 505 23	10 51	5 505 23	10 51	5 505 23	10 51	5 505 22	10 51	5 505 22	10 51	5 505 22	10 51	5 505 21	10 51	5 505 21	5 505 21	10 51	5 505 21	10 51	5 505 21	10 51	5 505 21	10 51	5 505 21
25th	3 south 2 41.	5 515 22	6 40	11 34	5 515 22	6 42	8 58	5 525 21	6 43	9 17	5 515 20	6 43	9 27	5 515 19	6 44	8 35	5 515 19	6 44	8 35	5 515 19	6 44	8 35	5 515 19	6 44	8 35
26th	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 525 20	7 21	Ev 19	5 525 20	7 24	9 43	5 535 19	7 25	3 2	5 525 18	7 27	9 30	5 525 17	7 27	9 30	5 525 17	7 27	9 30	5 525 17	7 27	9 30	5 525 17	7 27	9 30
27th	Cold winds. More	5 535 18	8 4	1 4	5 535 18	8 10	28	5 545 17	8 10	3 47	5 545 16	8 10	4 31	5 545 15	8 10	4 31	5 545 15	8 10	4 31	5 545 15	8 10	4 31	5 545 15	8 10	4 31
28th	Y south 10 11.	5 545 16	8 52	1 48	5 545 16	8 56	11 12	5 555 15	8 56	4 31	5 555 14	8 56	4 31	5 555 13	8 56	4 31	5 555 13	8 56	4 31	5 555 13	8 56	4 31	5 555 13	8 56	4 31
29th	St. Michael.	5 555 14	9 43	2 32	5 555 14	9 48	11 56	5 565 13	9 48	5 15	5 565 12	9 48	5 15	5 565 11	9 48	5 15	5 565 11	9 48	5 15	5 565 11	9 48	5 15	5 565 11	9 48	5 15
30th	St. Jerome. rain.	5 565 13	10 38	3 19	5 565 13	10 42	Ev 43	5 565 12	10 42	6 9	5 565 11	10 42	6 9	5 565 10	10 42	6 9	5 565 10	10 42	6 9	5 565 10	10 42	6 9	5 565 10	10 42	6 9

SUN ON MERID.				Boston. New Eng.				N. Y. City. Conn.				Philadel. Penn.				Washington City.				Charleston. North				N. Orleans.															
D. H. M. S.				N. Y. St. U. Canada.				New Jersey. Penn.				N. Jersey. Ohio. Ind.				Virgin. Del. Md.				S. Car. Geo. Tenn.				Mobile.															
11 49 45				Mich. Wis. & Iowa.				Ohio. Ind. & Illinois.				Illinois. & Missouri.				Ken. Ill. & Miss.				Ala. Miss. & Ark.				Flor. & Tex.															
7 11 47 50				New Moon				ds 9 A. 4 m. 23 M.				ds 9 A. 4 m. 6 M.				ds 9 A. 3 m. 59 M.				ds 9 A. 3 m. 47 M.				ds 9 A. 3 m. 7 M.															
13 14 46 22				First Quarter				17 2 45 M.				17 2 40 M.				17 2 33 M.				17 2 21 M.				17 1 41 M.															
19 14 45 7				Full Moon				23 6 40 E.				22 6 35 E.				23 6 28 E.				23 6 16 E.				23 5 36 E.															
25 11 44 13				Third Quarter ..				30 5 0 E.				30 4 55 E.				30 4 48 E.				30 4 36 E.				30 3 56 E.															
D. H. M. S.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.															
M. W. d. S. o. i.				Rises. Sets. Rises. H. M.				Rises. Sets. Rises. H. M.				Rises. Sets. Rises. H. M.				Rises. Sets. Rises. H. M.				Rises. Sets. Rises. H. M.				Rises. Sets. Rises. H. M.															
1 Fri 3 8				Miscellaneous.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.															
2 Sat 3 31				8 south 2 17.				5 58 5 41 11 31 4 11				5 57 5 42 11 39 1 35				5 57 5 42 11 41 6 54				5 57 5 42 11 43 1 19				5 55 5 44 11 56 Ev 11				5 54 5 45 Morn											
3 C 3 54				Andre execut. 1780.				5 59 5 39 Morn 5 14				5 58 5 40 Morn 9 38				5 58 5 40 Morn 7 57				5 58 5 41 Morn 2 15				5 56 5 43 Morn 1 14				5 55 5 44 0 2											
4 Mo 4 17				inferior 2 @ 9.				6 05 5 37 0 32 6 25				5 59 5 38 0 36 3 59				5 59 5 38 0 38 9 18				5 59 5 39 0 40 3 36				5 56 5 41 0 51 2 35				5 55 5 42 0 54											
5 Tu 4 40				Perry ans. agreeable				6 15 5 36 1 30 7 56				6 05 5 37 1 33 5 30				6 05 5 37 1 35 10 13				6 05 5 37 1 38 4 57				5 57 5 40 1 45 3 16				5 56 5 41 1 50											
6 W 5 4				Rainard d. 1747.				6 25 5 34 2 28 9 8				6 15 5 35 2 30 6 32				6 15 5 35 2 31 11 51				6 15 5 36 2 32 6 9				5 58 5 39 2 39 5 3				5 57 5 40 2 43											
7 Th 5 27				Faith.				6 35 5 32 3 25 10 0				6 25 5 34 3 27 7 24				6 25 5 34 3 27 Morn				6 25 5 34 3 28 7 1				5 58 5 38 3 32 6 8				5 57 5 39 3 35											
8 Fri 5 50				> south 9 34.				6 55 5 31 4 22 10 30				6 45 5 32 4 23 8 3				6 35 5 32 4 23 0 43				6 25 5 33 4 23 7 40				5 50 5 36 4 25 6 30				5 58 5 38 4 27											
9 Sat 6 13				Dinapogee. D. Q.				6 65 5 29 5 18 11 14				6 55 5 30 5 18 8 38				6 45 5 31 5 18 1 22				6 35 5 31 5 19 8 15				6 05 5 35 5 17 7 14				5 58 5 36 5 18											
10 C 6 35				St. Denys.				6 75 5 27 Sets. 11 44				6 55 5 29 Sets. 9 8				6 55 5 29 Sets. 1 57				6 45 5 30 Sets. 1 57				6 15 5 34 Sets. 7 44				5 50 5 35 Sets.											
11 Mo 6 58				8 O. E. weather.				6 85 5 26 0 12 Morn				6 75 5 27 6 15 9 40				6 65 5 28 6 16 9 27				6 65 5 28 6 18 9 17				6 15 5 32 6 25 8 16				6 05 5 34 6 30											
12 Tu 7 21				Bahamas dis. 1492.				6 95 5 24 6 46 0 16				6 85 5 25 6 49 10 11				6 75 5 26 6 51 9 39				6 65 5 27 6 52 9 48				6 55 5 31 7 9 8 47				6 05 5 32 7 40											
13 W 7 43				7 * south 2 17.				6 105 5 22 7 23 0 47				6 95 5 24 7 27 10 41				6 85 5 24 7 29 3 30				6 75 5 25 7 31 10 18				6 35 5 30 7 43 9 17				6 15 5 32 7 42											
14 Th 8 6				□ O. 4. Windy				6 115 5 21 8 4 1 17				6 105 5 22 8 9 11 12				6 95 5 23 8 11 4 0				6 85 5 24 8 13 10 49				6 45 5 29 8 26 9 48				6 25 5 31 8 33											
15 Fri 8 58				3 south 1 16.				6 125 5 19 8 51 1 48				6 115 5 21 8 56 11 45				6 105 5 21 8 58 4 31				6 95 5 22 9 0 11 23				6 45 5 28 9 14 10 21				6 25 5 30 9 24											
16 Sat 9 50				D runs low.				6 145 5 17 9 43 2 21				6 125 5 19 9 48 Morn				6 115 5 20 9 51 5 4				6 105 5 21 9 52 10 6				6 55 5 28 10 7 10 54				6 35 5 29 10 14											
17 C 9 12				Bahamas dis. 8 57.				6 155 5 16 10 41 2 59				6 135 5 18 10 46 C 23				6 125 5 18 10 48 5 43				6 115 5 19 10 50 Morn				6 65 5 25 11 31 45				6 45 5 27 11 10											
18 Mo 9 34				> sou. 8 57.				6 165 5 14 11 44 3 45				6 145 5 16 11 48 1 9				6 135 5 17 11 50 6 98				6 125 5 18 11 52 0 46				6 75 5 24 Morn				6 45 5 26 Morn											
19 Tu 9 56				20th Sun. aft. Trin.				6 175 5 13 Morn 4 40				6 155 5 15 Morn 2 4				6 145 5 16 Morn 7 23				6 145 5 16 Morn 1 41				6 75 5 23 0 3				6 40 5 25 0 9											
20 W 10 18				St. Luke. and cool.				6 195 5 11 0 51 5 57				6 175 5 13 0 54 3 21				6 165 5 14 0 55 8 40				6 155 5 15 0 57 5 28				6 85 5 22 1 11 1 57				6 65 5 21 1 11											
21 Th 10 32				Coraw. sur. 1781.				6 205 5 9 2 0 7 23				6 185 5 12 2 4 47				6 175 5 13 2 4 10 6				6 165 5 14 2 5 4 94				6 95 5 21 2 11 3 23				6 65 5 23 2 15											
22 Fri 11 1				7 * south 1 46.				6 215 5 8 3 13 8 39				6 195 5 10 3 14 8 3				6 185 5 11 3 15 11 22				6 175 5 12 3 15 6 40				6 105 5 19 3 18 4 39				6 75 5 22 3 30											
23 Sat 11 22				> south 8 37.				6 225 5 6 4 27 9 36				6 205 5 9 4 27 7 0				6 195 5 10 4 27 Ev 10				6 185 5 11 4 27 6 19				6 115 5 18 4 27 5 36				6 85 5 21 4 27											
24 C 11 43				stationary. D. Q.				6 235 5 5 10 96				6 215 5 7 10 96				6 205 5 8 10 96				6 195 5 9 10 96				6 115 5 18 4 27 5 36				6 85 5 21 4 27											
25 Mo 12 4				Centers ill. Din per				6 245 5 3 53 11 12				6 225 5 6 56 8 58				6 215 5 7 5 58				6 205 5 8 6 0				6 125 5 16 6 9				6 95 5 19 6 13											
26 Tu 12 24				21st Sun. aft. Trin.				6 255 5 3 53 11 12				6 235 5 5 56 8 58				6 225 5 6 5 56				6 215 5 7 5 58				6 205 5 8 6 0				6 125 5 16 6 9				6 95 5 19 6 13							
27 W 12 45				Look for rain.				6 265 5 2 6 40 11 57				6 245 5 5 44 9 21				6 235 5 6 4 46 10 8				6 225 5 6 4 46 9 21				6 215 5 7 4 46 9 21				6 205 5 8 4 46 9 21											
28 Th 13 5				3 south 0 13.				6 275 5 0 7 31 Ev 44				6 255 5 3 44 10 8				6 245 5 4 46 10 8				6 235 5 5 4 46 9 21				6 225 5 6 4 46 9 21				6 215 5 7 4 46 9 21				6 205 5 8 4 46 9 21							
29 Fri 13 5				D runs high.				6 285 5 59 8 26 1 28				6 265 5 3 44 10 8				6 255 5 4 46 10 8				6 245 5 5 4 46 9 21				6 235 5 6 4 46 9 21				6 225 5 6 4 46 9 21				6 215 5 7 4 46 9 21				6 205 5 8 4 46 9 21			
30 Sat 13 5				Sts. Simon & Jude.				6 304 58 9 24 2 11				6 275 5 0 9 28 11 35				6 265 5 2 9 30 4 54				6 255 5 3 9 32 11 12				6 155 5 12 9 46 10 11				6 125 5 15 9 56											
31 C 14 5				> south 8 4.				6 314 56 10 23 2 57				6 285 5 10 27 Ev 21				6 275 5 0 10 29 6 40				6 265 5 2 10 31 11 68				6 165 5 11 10 43 10 57				6 135 5 15 10 49											
				John Adams b. 1735.				6 324 55 11 22 3 47				6 294 5 11 25 1 11				6 284 5 11 26 6 30				6 275 5 11 27 6 30				6 175 5 10 11 30 11 47				6 145 5 14 11 44											
				8 O. 5. More rain.				6 334 54 Morn 4 44				6 304 57 Morn 2 8				6 294 58 Morn 7 27				6 275 5 11 27 6 30				6 175 5 10 11 30 11 47				6 145 5 14 11 44											

Eleventh Month.

NOVEMBER, 1847.—Begins on Monday.

30 Days.

SUN ON MERID.				MOON'S PHASES.				Boston. New Eng.				N. Y. City. Conn.				Philadel. Penn.				Washington City.				Charleston. North				N. Orleans.						
L. H. M. S.								N. Y. St. U. Canada.				New Jersey. Penn.				N. Jersey. Ohio. Ind.				Virgin. Del. Md.				S. Car. Geo. Texas.				Mobile.						
								Mich. Wis. & Iowa.				Ohio. Ind. & Illinois.				Rheims. & Missouri.				Ken. Ill. & Miss.				Ala. Miss. & Ark.				Flor. & Texas.						
D. H. M. S.								da 7 A. 10 m. 97 E.				da 7 A. 10 m. 15 E.				da 7 A. 10 m. 10 E.				da 7 A. 10 m. 3 E.				da 7 A. 9 m. 51 E.				da 7 A. 9 m. 11 E.						
1 11 43 44								15 1 51 E.				15 1 19 E.				15 1 14 E.				15 1 7 E.				15 0 55 E.				15 0 15 E.						
7 11 43 50								22 5 20 M.				22 5 8 M.				22 5 3 M.				22 4 56 M.				22 4 44 M.				22 4 4 M.						
13 11 44 27								29 11 33 M.				29 11 26 M.				29 11 21 M.				29 11 14 M.				29 11 9 M.				29 10 22 M.						
19 11 45 33																																		
25 11 47 9																																		
D	D	Sun's	D	MISCELLANEOUS.				Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W			
M	W	dec. 8.	pl.	Ris.	Sets	Rises	Bost.	Ris.	Sets	Rises	N. Y.	Ris.	Sets	Rises	N. Y.	Ris.	Sets	Rises	Phila.	Ris.	Sets	Rises	Hamm	Ris.	Sets	Rises	H. W	Ris.	Sets	Rises	H. W			
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	Mo	14	34	2	All Saints day.	6	35	4	52	0	20	5	54	6	32	4	55	0	23	3	18	6	29	4	58	0	26	2	55	6	19	5	8	
2	Tu	14	43	3	All Souls. Pleasant.	6	35	4	51	1	18	7	14	6	33	4	54	1	20	4	35	6	31	4	56	1	22	4	15	6	20	5	7	
3	W	15	52	4	& south 11 25.	6	37	4	50	2	15	8	9	6	34	4	53	2	16	5	30	6	32	4	55	2	17	5	27	6	21	5	6	
4	Th	15	21	5	D in apogee. DQ.	6	38	4	48	3	12	9	25	6	35	4	52	3	12	6	49	6	34	4	53	3	12	Morn	6	32	4	55	3	12
5	Fri	15	29	6	& gr. elong. Pow.	6	40	4	47	4	8	10	7	6	36	4	51	4	8	7	31	6	35	4	52	4	8	0	8	6	33	4	54	
6	Sat	15	57	7	(der plot 1605.	6	41	4	46	5	5	10	4	6	36	4	50	5	4	8	8	6	36	4	51	5	4	0	50	6	34	4	53	
7	C	16	15	8	Stationary. Frosty.	6	42	4	45	6	3	11	17	6	39	4	48	6	3	8	8	41	6	37	4	50	6	3	7	45	6	23	5	6
8	Mo	16	33	9	& at gr. brilliancy.	6	44	4	44	5	22	11	50	6	40	4	47	5	27	9	14	6	38	4	49	5	28	9	2	0	6	24	5	6
9	Tu	16	50	10	& south 0 27.	6	45	4	43	6	3	Morn	6	41	4	46	6	7	9	45	6	40	4	48	6	9	9	33	6	38	4	50	6	12
10	W	17	7	11	Stationary.	6	45	4	42	6	45	0	21	6	42	4	45	6	53	10	18	6	41	4	47	6	53	3	4	6	39	4	49	
11	Th	17	24	12	& runs low.	6	47	4	41	7	39	0	54	6	44	4	44	7	44	10	51	6	42	4	46	7	46	3	37	6	40	4	48	
12	Fri	17	41	13	& south 10 39.	6	49	4	40	8	35	1	27	6	45	4	43	8	40	11	26	6	43	4	45	8	42	4	10	6	41	4	47	
13	Sat	17	57	14	mornings.	6	50	4	39	9	35	2	2	6	46	4	42	9	39	Morn	6	44	4	44	9	41	4	45	6	42	4	46	9	43
14	C	18	13	15	24th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	51	4	38	10	39	3	42	6	47	4	42	10	42	0	6	45	4	43	10	44	5	25	6	43	4	45	10	46
15	Mo	18	28	16	& stationary.	6	52	4	37	11	45	3	22	6	48	4	41	11	48	0	52	6	47	4	43	11	49	6	11	6	44	4	46	
16	Tu	18	43	17	Perhaps rain.	6	54	4	36	Morn	4	23	6	50	4	40	Morn	1	47	6	48	4	43	12	Morn	7	6	6	46	4	44	11	41	
17	W	18	58	18	& south 3 45.	6	55	4	35	0	54	5	31	6	51	4	39	0	56	2	53	6	49	4	41	0	57	8	14	6	47	4	43	
18	Th	19	13	19	& south 10 9.	6	56	4	34	1	6	50	6	52	4	38	2	5	4	14	6	50	4	40	2	6	9	33	6	48	4	42		
19	Fri	19	27	20	D. U. Fair and Mild.	6	57	4	33	3	16	8	4	6	53	4	37	3	16	5	28	6	51	4	40	3	16	10	47	6	49	4	42	
20	Sat	19	41	21	D in perigee.	6	59	4	32	4	30	9	3	6	54	4	36	4	28	6	32	6	52	4	39	4	27	11	51	6	50	4	41	
21	C	19	54	22	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	7	0	4	32	5	42	10	8	6	55	4	35	5	40	7	27	6	53	4	38	5	30	Ev	45	6	51	4	40	
22	Mo	20	7	23	& enters f.	7	1	4	31	Rises	10	54	6	57	4	34	Rises	8	18	6	54	4	38	Rises	1	37	6	52	4	40	Rises	7	55	
23	Tu	20	20	24	& south 11 28.	7	2	4	30	6	11	41	6	58	4	35	6	13	9	5	6	56	4	37	6	15	2	24	6	53	4	39		
24	W	20	33	25	Drums high.	7	4	4	30	7	6	Ev	26	6	59	4	34	7	11	9	50	6	57	4	36	7	13	3	9	6	54	4	39	
25	Th	20	45	26	N. Y. evac. 1783.	7	5	4	29	8	7	1	11	7	0	4	34	8	11	10	35	6	58	4	36	8	13	3	54	6	56	4	38	
26	Fri	20	56	27	Inferior & ☉ v.	7	6	4	29	9	8	1	15	7	1	4	33	9	12	11	19	6	59	4	35	9	14	4	38	6	57	4	38	
27	Sat	21	7	28	Very pleasant.	7	7	4	28	10	8	2	17	7	2	4	33	10	12	Ev	1	7	6	35	10	13	5	20	6	58	4	38		
28	C	21	18	29	Advent Sunday.	7	8	4	28	11	8	3	24	7	3	4	33	11	10	0	43	7	6	35	11	11	6	7	6	59	4	37		
29	Mo	21	28	30	☉ & ☽.	7	9	4	27	Morn	4	14	7	4	4	32	Morn	1	23	7	24	34	Morn	6	57	7	0	4	37	Morn	1	15		
30	Tu	21	38		St. Andrew.	7	11	4	27	0	6	9	7	6	4	31	0	7	2	33	7	34	34	0	8	7	52	7	14	37	0	9		

Sun on Merid.				MOON'S PHASES.				Boston. Mrs. Kay.				N. Y. City. Cross.				Philadel. Penn.				Washington City.				Charleston. North.				N. Orleans.			
D.	H.	M.	S.					N. Y. St. U. Canada.				New Jersey. Penn.				N. Jersey. Ohio. Ind.				Virgin. Del. Md.				S. Car. Geo. Tenn.				Mobile.			
11	49	11	38					Mich. Wis. & Iowa.				Ohio. Ind. & Illinois.				Ill. Miss. & Missouri.				Ea. Ill. & Miss.				Ala. Miss. & Ark.				Ea. & Texas.			
7	11	51	38	New Moon.....				do 7 A. 3 m. 47 E.				do 7 A. 3 m. 35 E.				do 7 A. 3 m. 20 E.				do 7 A. 3 m. 21 E.				do 7 A. 3 m. 11 E.				do 7 A. 3 m. 01 E.			
13	11	54	29	First Quarter...				14 10 42 E.				14 10 30 E.				14 10 25 E.				14 10 18 E.				14 10 6 E.				14 9 26 E.			
19	11	57	17	Full Moon.....				21 5 24 E.				21 5 12 E.				21 5 7 E.				21 5 0 E.				21 4 48 E.				21 4 38 E.			
25	Ev	9	17	Third Quarter...				29 9 4 M.				29 8 52 M.				29 8 47 M.				29 8 40 M.				29 8 28 M.				29 7 48 M.			
D.	D.	Sun's p.						Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.				Sun. Sun. Moon. H. W.			
M.	W.	dec 8 p.						Ris.	Sets.	Rises.	East.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises.	N. Y.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises.	Phila.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises.	Han.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises.	U. N.	Ris.	Sets.	Rises.	
H.	M.	H.	M.					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	W	21 48	△	δ south 9 13.				7 12 4	28 1 3	6 17		7 7 4	31 1 4	3 41		7 4 4	34 1 4	9 0		7 2 4	36 1 4	3 18		6 4 4	32 1 5	2 17		6 4 4	32 1 7		
2	Th	21 57	△	δ in apogee. δ Ω.				7 13 4	26 2 0	7 23		7 8 4	31 1 59	4 47		7 5 4	32 1 59	10 6		7 3 4	36 1 59	4 24		6 4 4	32 1 57	3 23		6 4 4	32 1 58		
3	Fri	22 6	△	δ stationary. Mild.				7 14 4	26 2 37	8 23		7 9 4	31 2 56	5 32		7 6 4	33 2 56	11 11		7 4 4	36 2 55	5 29		6 4 4	32 2 50	4 23		6 4 4	32 2 40		
4	Sat	22 14	△	7° south 20 45.				7 15 4	26 3 54	9 26		7 10 4	31 3 52	6 50		7 7 4	33 3 51	Morn		7 3 4	36 3 50	6 27		6 4 4	32 3 43	5 26		6 4 4	32 3 42		
5	S	22 22	△	δ stationary.				7 16 4	25 4 51	10 10		7 11 4	31 4 48	7 34		7 8 4	33 4 47	0 9		7 4 4	36 4 46	7 11		6 4 4	32 4 37	6 10		6 4 4	32 4 34		
6	Mo	22 30	△	Van Buren b. 1782.				7 17 4	25 5 49	10 49		7 12 4	31 5 45	8 13		7 9 4	33 5 44	0 53		7 4 4	36 5 43	7 50		6 4 4	32 5 31	6 49		6 4 4	32 5 28		
7	Tu	22 37	△	Pleasant.				7 18 4	25 Sets.	11 26		7 13 4	30 Sets.	8 50		7 10 4	33 Sets.	1 23		7 4 4	36 Sets.	8 37		6 4 4	32 Sets.	7 23		6 4 4	32 Sets.		
8	W	22 43	△	δ runs low.				7 19 4	25 5 34	Morn		7 13 4	30 5 39	0 25		7 11 4	33 5 41	2 9		7 4 4	36 5 43	9 9		6 4 4	32 5 35	8 1		6 4 4	32 5 5		
9	Th	22 50	△	Milton born 1608.				7 20 4	25 6 28	0 1		7 14 4	30 6 33	10 2		7 12 4	33 6 36	2 44		7 4 4	36 6 38	9 39		6 4 4	32 6 29	8 38		6 4 4	32 6 20		
10	Fri	22 56	△	7° south 10 21.				7 21 4	25 7 28	0 38		7 15 4	31 7 33	10 39		7 13 4	33 7 35	3 21		7 4 4	36 7 37	10 16		6 4 4	32 7 27	9 15		6 4 4	32 7 56		
11	Sat	23 0	△	Look for rain.				7 21 4	25 8 31	1 15		7 16 4	31 8 35	11 16		7 14 4	33 8 37	3 53		7 4 4	36 8 39	10 33		6 4 4	32 8 20	9 52		6 4 4	32 8 55		
12	S	23 5	△	3d Sun. in Advent.				7 22 4	25 9 37	1 52		7 17 4	31 9 40	11 56		7 15 4	33 9 41	4 35		7 4 4	36 9 43	11 33		6 4 4	32 9 11	10 32		6 4 4	32 9 9		
13	Mo	23 10	△	2d south 1 55.				7 23 4	25 10 44	2 32		7 18 4	31 10 46	Morn		7 16 4	33 10 47	5 15		7 4 4	36 10 48	Morn		6 4 4	32 10 53	11 18		6 4 4	32 10 57		
14	Tu	23 14	△	Washington d. 1799.				7 24 4	25 11 53	3 18		7 18 4	31 11 54	0 49		7 16 4	33 11 54	6 1		7 4 4	36 11 55	0 19		6 4 4	32 11 57	Morn		6 4 4	32 11 59		
15	W	23 17	△	DU 9° gr. elon.				7 25 4	26 Morn	4 9		7 19 4	31 Morn	1 33		7 17 4	34 Morn	6 59		7 4 4	36 Morn	1 10		6 4 4	32 Morn	0 9		6 4 4	32 Morn		
16	Th	23 25	△	Great fire, N. Y. 1835.				7 25 4	26 1 2	5 7		7 20 4	32 1 2	2 31		7 18 4	34 1 2	7 30		7 4 4	36 1 2	2 8		6 4 4	32 1 1	1 7		6 4 4	32 1 1		
17	Fri	23 29	△	B. Bolivar d. 1830.				7 26 4	26 2 12	6 17		7 21 4	32 2 11	3 41		7 19 4	34 2 10	9 0		7 4 4	36 2 10	3 18		6 4 4	32 2 5	2 17		6 4 4	32 2 5		
18	Sat	23 34	△	δ in perigee. Cold.				7 27 4	27 3 22	7 29		7 21 4	32 3 20	4 53		7 19 4	35 3 19	10 12		7 4 4	36 3 18	4 30		6 4 4	32 3 11	3 29		6 4 4	32 3 9		
19	S	23 39	△	4th Sun. in Advent.				7 27 4	27 4 32	8 40		7 22 4	32 4 29	6 4		7 20 4	35 4 28	11 32		7 4 4	36 4 27	5 41		6 4 4	32 4 17	4 40		6 4 4	32 4 14		
20	Mo	23 47	△	7° south 9 42.				7 28 4	28 5 39	9 43		7 23 4	32 5 36	7 7		7 20 4	36 5 34	Ev 26		7 4 4	36 5 33	6 44		7 4 4	32 5 21	5 43		6 4 4	32 5 17		
21	Tu	23 57	△	St. Thomas. winds.				7 29 4	28 Rises.	10 36		7 23 4	34 Rises.	8 0		7 21 4	36 Rises.	1 19		7 4 4	36 Rises.	7 27		7 4 4	32 Rises.	6 36		6 4 4	32 Rises.		
22	W	23 57	△	δ enters U.				7 29 4	28 5 43	11 27		7 24 4	34 5 52	8 51		7 21 4	37 5 55	2 10		7 4 4	36 5 57	8 38		7 4 4	32 6 11	7 27		6 4 4	32 6 17		
23	Th	23 57	△	Newton b. 1642.				7 30 4	29 6 47	Ev 14		7 24 4	35 6 54	9 38		7 22 4	37 6 56	2 37		7 4 4	36 6 58	9 15		7 4 4	32 7 10	8 14		6 4 4	32 7 16		
24	Fri	23 56	△	δ stationary.				7 31 4	29 7 51	0 59		7 25 4	35 7 55	10 23		7 22 4	38 7 57	3 42		7 4 4	36 7 58	10 0		7 4 4	32 8 9	9 39		6 4 4	32 8 14		
25	Sat	23 55	△	Christmas.				7 30 4	30 7 56	1 29		7 25 4	36 8 55	11 3		7 22 4	38 8 57	4 23		7 4 4	36 8 58	10 40		7 4 4	32 8 9	9 39		6 4 4	32 8 10		
26	S	23 53	△	St. Stephen.				7 31 4	31 9 22	2 20		7 25 4	36 9 54	11 44		7 23 4	39 9 55	5 3		7 4 4	36 9 56	11 21		7 4 4	32 10 10	10 20		6 4 4	32 10 14		
27	Mo	23 51	△	St. John. Cold.				7 31 4	31 10 51	3 1		7 26 4	37 10 52	Ev 25		7 23 4	40 10 53	5 44		7 4 4	36 10 53	Ev 2		7 4 4	32 10 53	11 1		6 4 4	32 10 57		
28	Tu	23 48	△	Innocents.				7 31 4	32 11 48	3 41		7 26 4	38 11 49	1 3		7 23 4	40 11 49	6 24		7 4 4	36 11 49	0 42		7 4 4	32 11 49	11 41		6 4 4	32 11 49		
29	W	23 45	△	δ Ω. increases.				7 32 4	33 Morn	4 24		7 26 4	38 Morn	1 48		7 24 4	41 Morn	7 7		7 4 4	36 Morn	1 26		7 4 4	32 Morn	Ev 24		6 4 4	32 Morn		
30	Th	23 41	△	δ in apogee.				7 32 4	34 0 45	5 11		7 26 4	39 0 46	2 35		7 24 4	42 0 44	7 54		7 4 4	36 0 44	2 19		7 4 4	32 0 41	1 11		6 4 4	32 0 41		
31	Fri	23 37	△	7° south 8 59.				7 33 4	35 1 42	6 19		7 27 4	40 1 41	3 36		7 24 4	42 1 40	8 55		7 4 4	36 1 39	3 13		7 4 4	32 1 33	2 12		6 4 4	32 1 32		

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAMES KNOX POLK, of Tennessee,..... *President*..... Salary, \$25,000.
 GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania,.... *Vice President*..... " 5,000.

THE CABINET.

The members of the Cabinet are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and hold their offices at the will of the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania,..... *Secretary of State*..... Salary, \$6,000.
 ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi,..... *Secretary of the Treasury*,.... " 6,000.
 WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York,..... *Secretary of War*..... " 6,000.
 GEORGE BANCROFT, of New England,..... *Secretary of the Navy*,..... " 6,000.
 CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee,..... *Postmaster General*,..... " 6,000.
 JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia,..... *Attorney General*,..... " 4,000.

THE SENATE.

The Senate consists of two members from each State. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one-third being elected biennially. The figures denote the period when each Senator's term expires.

MAINE.

George Evans,.....1847
 John Fairbaird,.....1851

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Joseph Cilley,.....1847
 Charles G. Atherton,.....1849

VERMONT.

William Upham,.....1849
 Samuel S. Phelps,.....1851

MASSACHUSETTS.

Daniel Webster,.....1847
 John Davis,.....1851

RHODE ISLAND.

James F. Simmons,.....1847
 Albert C. Greene,.....1851

CONNECTICUT.

John M. Niles,.....1849
 James W. Huntington,.....1851

NEW YORK.

John A. Dix,.....1847
 Daniel S. Dickinson,.....1851

NEW JERSEY.

Jacob W. Miller,.....1847
 William L. Dayton,.....1851

PENNSYLVANIA.

Simon Cameron,.....1849
 Daniel Sturgeon,.....1851

DELAWARE.

Thomas Clayton,.....1847
 John M. Clayton,.....1851

MARYLAND.

James A. Pearce,.....1849
 Reverdy Johnson,.....1851

VIRGINIA.

William S. Archer,.....1847
 Isaac S. Pennybacker,.....1851

NORTH CAROLINA.

Willie P. Mangum,.....1847
 W. H. Haywood, jr.,.....1849

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John C. Calhoun,.....1847
 George McDuffie,.....1849

GEORGIA.

John M.P. Berrien,.....1847
 Walter T. Colquitt,.....1849

ALABAMA.

Dixon H. Lewis,.....1847
 Arthur P. Bagby,.....1849

MISSISSIPPI.

Joseph W. Chalmers,.....1847
 Jesse Speight,.....1851

LOUISIANA.

Alexander Barrow,.....1847
 Henry Johnson,.....1849

TENNESSEE.

Spencer Jarnagin,.....1847
 Hopkins L. Turney,.....1851

KENTUCKY.

James T. Morehead,.....1847
 John I. Crittenden,.....1849

OHIO.

William Allen,.....1849
 Thomas Corwin,.....1851

INDIANA.

Edward A. Hannegan,.....1849
 Jesse D. Bright,.....1851

ILLINOIS.

James Semple,.....1847
 Sidney Breese,.....1849

MISSOURI.

David R. Atchison,.....1849
 Thomas H. Benton,.....1851

ARKANSAS.

Chester Ashley,.....1847
 Ambrose H. Sevier,.....1849

MICHIGAN.

William Woodbridge,.....1847
 Lewis Cass,.....1851

FLORIDA.

James D. Westcott,.....
 David L. Yulee,.....

TEXAS.

Samuel Houston,.....1847
 Thomas J. Rusk,.....1851

MEMBERS OF THE XXIXTH CONGRESS.

MAINE.—7.

Robert P. Dunlap.
 Hannibal Hamlin.
 J. D. McCrta.
 Jno. F. Cammon.
 Luther Severance.
 Cullen Sawtelle.
 Eas. Williams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—4.

James H. Johnson.
 Moses Moulton.
 Moses Norris, jr.
 (Fourth not chosen.)

VERMONT.—4.

Jacob Collamer.
 P. Dillingham, jr.
 Solomon Foot.
 George P. Marsh.

MASSACHUSETTS.—10.

Amos Abbott.
 John Q. Adams.
 George Ashmun.
 Joseph Grinnell.
 Charles Hudson.
 Daniel P. King.
 Julius Rockwell.

Benj. Thompson.
 R. C. Winthrop.
 (No choice yet.)

RHODE ISLAND.—2.

Lem. H. Arnold.
 H. T. Cranston.

CONNECTICUT.—4.

James Dixon.
 S. D. Hubbard.
 J. A. Rockwell.
 Truman Smith.

NEW YORK.—34.

J. H. Anderson.
 C. H. Benton.
 W. W. Campbell.
 Charles H. Carroll.
 John F. Collin.
 Eras. D. Culver.
 John DeKott.
 S. S. Ellsworth.
 C. Goodyear.
 Samuel Gordon.
 Martin Grover.
 Elias B. Holmes.

N. YORK.—Continued.

Washington Hunt.
Wm. J. Hough.
O. Hungerford.
Timothy Jenkins.
Frederic King.
J. W. Lawrence.
Abner Lewis.
Wm. B. Macay.
Wm. S. Miller.
W. A. Moseley.
Arch. C. Niven.
George Rackburn.
Joseph Russell.
H. I. Seaman.
Albert Smith.
Stephen Strong.
Horace Wheaton.
Hugh White.
Bradford Wood.
T. M. Woodruff.
W. W. Woodworth.

NEW JERSEY.—5.

Joseph E. Edsall.

J. G. Harapton.
John Runk.
William Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.—24.

James Black.
Jas. Blanchard.
R. Brodhead, jr.
Joz. Buffington.
J. H. Campbell.
Corn. Darragh.
Jacob Erdman.
John H. Ewing.
Henry D. Foster.
Wm. S. Garvin.
Jos. R. Ingersoll.
O. J. Ingersoll.
Osw. D. Lath.
Lewis C. Lavin.
A. R. McIlvaine.
Moses McLean.
James Pollock.
Alex. Ramsay.
John Ritter.
Andrew Stewart.
John Strohm.
Jas. Thompson.
David Wilcox.
Jacob S. Yost.

DELAWARE.—1.

John W. Houston.

MARYLAND.—6

J. G. Chapman.
Albert Constable.
William F. Gilco.
Thos. W. Ligon.
Edward Long.
Thomas Perry.

VIRGINIA.—15.

Arch. Atkinson.
A. A. Chapman.
Thos. H. Hayly.
Henry Bodinger.
Wm. G. Brown.
G. C. Dromgoole.
G. W. Hopkins.
E. W. Hubbard.
R. M. T. Hunter.
Joseph Johnson.
Shal'n. F. Leake.
J. S. Penbleton.
Jas. A. Seddon.
William Taylor.
W. M. Treadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.—9.

D. M. Barringer.
Asa Biggs.
Henry S. Clarke.
John J. R. Darrel.
James Graham.
James C. Dobbin.
Alfred Dockery.
James J. McKay.
David S. Reid.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—7.

James A. Black.
Armistead Burt.
Isaac E. Holmes.
R. Barnwell Rhett.
Rich. F. Simpson.
A. D. Sims.
J. A. Woodward.

GEORGIA.—8.

Howell Cobb.
H. A. Hargison.
Seaborn Jones.
T. Butler King.
John H. Lumpkin.
Washington Poe.
A. H. Stephens.
Robert Toombs.

ALABAMA.—7.

Reuben Chapman.

Sam. D. Dargis.
H. W. Hilliard.
Geo. S. Houston.
F. G. McConnell.
W. W. Payne.
Wm. L. Yaney.

MISSISSIPPI.—4.

Stephen A. Adams.
Jefferson Davis.
Robt. W. Roberts.
Jacob Thompson.

LOUISIANA.—4.

John B. Dawson.
Isaac E. Morse.
B. G. Thibodeaux.

OHIO.—21.

J. Brinkerhoff.
J. D. Cummins.
P. A. Cunningham.
Columb. Delano.
James J. Faran.
George Friss.
J. R. Giddings.
Alex. Harper.
J. J. McDowell.
Joseph Morris.
Isaac Parrish.
A. L. Perrill.
Joseph M. Root.
William Sawyer.
E. C. Sebenek.
D. A. Starkweather.
Henry St. John.
Daniel R. Tilden.
A. G. Thurman.
Joseph Vance.
Sam. F. Vinton.

KENTUCKY.—10.

Joshua F. Bell.
Linn Boyd.
Garrett Davis.
Henry Grider.
John P. Martin.
J. H. McHenry.
J. W. Tibbatts.
W. P. Thomason.
Andrew Trumbo.
Bryan R. Young.

TENNESSEE.—11.

Milton Brown.
Wm. H. Conko.
L. B. Chase.
Aivan Cullom.

John Crowder.
M. P. Geary.
Geo. W. Jones.
Andrew Johnson.
Barclay Martin.
Jos. H. Peyton.
F. P. Stanton.

INDIANA.—10.

C. W. Cathcart.
John W. Davis.
Thos. J. Henley.
And. Kennedy.
E. W. McLaughley.
Robert D. Owen.
John Pettit.
Thomas Smith.
Caleb B. Smith.
Wm. W. Wish.

ILLINOIS.—7.

Edward D. Baker.
S. A. Douglas.
Orlando R. Flicklin.
Joseph F. Hoge.
J. A. McCIernand.
Robert Smith.
John Wentworth.

MISSOURI.—5.

James B. Bowlin.
John S. Phelps.
Sterling Price.
James H. Rolfe.
Leonard H. Sims.

ARKANSAS.—1.

Archibald Yell.

MICHIGAN.—2.

J. A. Chipman.
Robt. McClelland.
Jas. B. Hunt.

FLORIDA.—1.

—Brockenbrough.

IOWA.—1.

Augustus C. Dodge.

WISCONSIN.—1.

Morgan L. Martin.

TEXAS.—2.

David S. Kaufman.
T. Pillsbury.

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, Chief Justice. Salary, \$5,000.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio,
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga.,
JOHN McKIMLEY, of Ala.,
WM. CATRON, of Tenn.,

PETER V. DANIEL, of Va.,
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y.,
LEVI WOODBURY, of N. H.,
—, of Pennsylvania,

Associate Justices
Salary, \$4,500.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, annually, commencing on the first Monday of December.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	Name.	Native State.	Born.	Installed into office.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	Dis.	Age at his death.
1.	Geo. Washington	Virginia	1732	1789	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2.	John Adams . . .	Mass.	1735	1796	62	4	July 4, 1826	91
3.	Thos. Jefferson . .	Virginia	1743	1801	58	8	July 4, 1826	83
4.	James Madison . .	Virginia	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5.	James Monroe . .	Virginia	1758	1817	59	8	July 4, 1831	73
6.	John Q. Adams . .	Mass.	1767	1825	58	4
7.	Andrew Jackson . .	Virginia	1767	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845	78
8.	M. Van Buren . . .	N. York	1782	1837	55	4
9.	Wm. H. Harrison . .	Virginia	1773	1841	68	—	April 4, 1841	68
10.	John Tyler . . .	Virginia	1790	1841	51	4
11.	James K. Polk . .	N. Car.	1795	1845	49

PRESIDENTIAL TESTIMONIES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.—"I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase: it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."—*Letter to John F. Mercer.*

"There is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it (Slavery); but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will go, will not be wanting."—*Letter to Robert Morris.*

JOHN ADAMS.—"Great is truth—great is liberty—great is humanity; and they must and will prevail."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.—"The rightful power of all legislation is to declare and enforce only our NATURAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES, and take none of them from us. No man has a natural right to commit aggressions on the equal rights of another, and this is ALL from which the law ought to restrain him. Every man is under a natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the law should enforce upon him. When the laws have declared and enforced all this, they have fulfilled their functions."—"The idea is quite unfounded, that on entering into society, we give up any natural right."

"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. * * And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the others, transforms those into despots, and those into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the love of country of the other. For, if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another. * * And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people, that these liberties are the gift of God; that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; and that his justice cannot sleep forever. * * When the measure of the slaves' tears shall be full; when their tears shall have involved heaven itself in darkness; doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or, at length by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to things of the world, and that they are not left to the guidance of blind fatality."—*Notes on Virginia.*

JAMES MADISON.—"It seemed now to be pretty well understood, that the real difference of interests lay, not between the large and small, but between the Northern and Southern States. The institution of slavery, and its consequences, formed the line of discrimination."—*Speech in the Convention for the formation of the Federal Constitution.*

JAMES MONROE.—"We have found that this evil (slavery) has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union; and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."—*Speech in the Virginia Convention.*

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—"Nay, I may go further, and insist that that (the slave) representation has ever been, in fact, *the ruling power of this government.* The history of the Union has afforded a continual proof that this representation of property, which they enjoy, has secured to the slaveholding States the control of the national policy, and, almost without exception, the possession of the highest executive office of the Union."—*Speech in Congress, Feb. 4, 1833.*

"Fellow citizens: The numbers of freemen constituting your nation are much greater than those of the slaveholding States, bond and free. You have at least three-fifths of the whole population of the Union. Your influence on the legislation and the administration of the government ought to be in proportion of three to two. But how stands the fact? * * * By means of the double representation, the minority command the whole, and a knot of slaveholders give the law and prescribe the policy of the country."—*Speech at North Bridgewater, Nov. 6, 1844.*

JAMES K. POLK.—On the 12th of May, 1841, a resolution was introduced in Congress, to the effect, "That the President of the United States be requested to renew, and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the *effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade*, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world." The vote on this resolution was 118 ayes and 32 nays; *James K. Polk voting in the negative.* (Cong. Deb. vol. 7., p. 850). Mr. Polk, since occupying the presidency, has pardoned two individuals, convicted in the courts of having been engaged in this trade.

BURDENS OF SLAVERY ON THE FREE.

The Presidency.

Of the fourteen presidential terms, now expired since the formation of the government, eleven have been filled by slaveholders, one by a "Northern man with Southern principles," and only two by Northern men. The present incumbent is a slaveholder, sworn fully to do his utmost to uphold, and even extend the abomination; and most terribly he is fulfilling his vow, in the surrender of free territory in Oregon, and in a war of conquest for slavery in Mexico, at a cost of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. By holding the Presidency, slavery controls the cabinet, the diplomacy, the army, and the navy of the country. The power that controls the Presidency controls the nation. No Northern President has been allowed to serve more than one term.

The Vice Presidency.

The President exercises much of his power by and with the Senate. The Vice President is, ex-officio, President of the Senate. As such, he has the casting vote in all questions before that body. For the last twenty years, with one exception, *he has been a slaveholder.* From the adoption of the Constitution up to June 1842, there were 76 elections, in the Senate, of President pro. tem. Of these the slave States had 60 and the free States 16. Most of the 16 were in the earlier periods of the government. Mr. Southard was elected in 1842. Previous to that, no Northern man had received the appointment for thirty years! so careful were the slaveholders to watch their interests by securing the casting vote.

Senate.

For a long series of years the Senate has been equally divided between the free and the slave States. In this condition of it, it was a great point with the slaveholders to secure the casting vote of the Vice Presidency, and right carefully have they done it. This vote is of less importance now, since, by the admission of Texas, the balance of power is broken up, and "The Valley of Rascals," on any tie vote, now rules the Senate and the nation.

Department of State.

The Office of Secretary of State is the most important of any, perhaps, in the cabinet of the President. As it is the duty of this officer to direct the correspondence with foreign courts, instruct our foreign ministers, negotiate treaties, &c.; his station is second only, in importance, to that of the Presidency itself. Of the 15, who had filled this office up to 1846, the slave States have had 10; the free States 5. The whole number of officers in this department at Washington, in 1846, is 86. Of these Virginia has 6 and the District of Columbia 45.

The War Department.

In 1846, there are, at Washington, 98 officers in this department. Of these, the District of Columbia has 49—exactly one half, and Virginia and Maryland have the balance.

The free States generally have furnished the seamen and the soldiers; the men to do the fighting and endure the hard knocks, *but slavery has taken care to furnish Southern men for officers.* Thus, of 1364 naval officers, New England has only 172; of the 68 commanders, New England has only 11; of the 328 lieutenants, New England has only 59; of the 562 midshipmen, New England has only 82; and New England owns nearly half the tonnage of the country. Of all the officers in the navy in 1844, whether in service or waiting orders, Pennsylvania, with a free population more than double that of Virginia, had but 177, while Virginia had 224. In 1842, under Mr. Upshur, of 191 naval appointments, the slave States had 117; the free States only 73.

Post Office.

The greatest opposition to cheap postage is from the South. The reason is obvious. As multitudes of their Post routes do not pay for themselves, they must be paid for, through a system of high postage, by the North, or be given up. Thus in 1842, the deficit in the Post Office department from the slave States was \$571,000, while the excess over the expenditures in the free States was \$600,000. This went of course to make up the deficiency of the South. So that in 1842 alone the North paid all its own postage, and \$571,000 of postage for the South. Nor was this all. The whole number of miles of mail transportation for 1842, was 34,835,991, at an expense of \$3,087,796. Of these miles, the mail was carried 20,331,461, at a cost of \$1,506,413, in the free States; and 14,504,530 miles, at a cost of \$1,579,383 in the slave States; that is, it cost \$73,970 more to carry the mail in the slave States than in the free, while it ran 5,826,931 miles less. Under the new system, from official returns, presenting a comparative view of the postage received at forty-two offices, North and South, during the third quarter of 1844 and 1845, it appears that while the falling off at the offices in the free States has not been one third, that at the offices in the slave States has been more than one half.

Civil, Diplomatic and Consular Agencies.

That most of the "spoils" of office, in these departments go to the slave-holders is well known. The following is the Diplomatic Agency of 1846.

FULL MINISTERS. To *Great Britain*, Louis McLane; *France*, William R. King; *Spain*, Romulus M. Saunders; *Turkey*, Dabney S. Carr; *Mexico*, John S. Sill; *Brazil*, Henry A. Wise;—all from slave States; and *Russia*, R. I. Ingersoll from Connecticut.

CHARGES. *Austria*, William A. Stiles; *Holland*, Auguste Davezac; *Belgium*, Thomas G. Glendon; *The two Sicilies*, William H. Polk; *Sardinia*, Robert Wickliffe; *Portugal*, Abraham Rencher; *Venezuela*, Benjamin G. Shields; *Buenos Ayres*, George Harris; *Chili*, William Crump, all from the slave states, and from the free States only *Denmark*, William W. Irwin; *Sweden*, H. W. Ellsworth; *Central America*, B. W. Bidlack; and *Peru*, A. G. Jewett.

Thus, of the seven full ministers six are from the slave States; and of the thirteen Charges, nine are from the same; and the four given to Northern men

are among the most insignificant governments in the world. And this favoritism of the South has been the policy for years. The civil and consular agencies are dispensed with a like injustice to the free States. The following, prepared by Prof. Cleveland, gives the number of persons employed in 1845, in these several agencies, from a few States, with their salaries, and the number of free white inhabitants in the same.

Free States	Free Pop.	Persons	Salaries	Slave States	Free Pop.	Persons	Salaries
New York,	2,378,890	37	\$ 63,250	Virginia,	740,968	114	\$200,305
Pennsylvania,	1,676,115	90	123,790	Maryland,	318,204	133	170,305
Massachusetts,	729,080	43	86,245	Dist. Colum.	30,557	99	77,444
Ohio,	1,508,122	6	4,400	Kentucky,	590,253	7	34,150

Presidential Electors.

During the twenty years, ending in 1832, there were six presidential elections. In these, the South cast 608 electoral votes, but only 41 of them for Northern candidates. During the twenty years, ending in 1836, there were five presidential elections, in which the South cast 515 electoral votes, only 11 of which were for Northern candidates.

In the presidential election of 1844, *thirteen* free States had 161 electors, and gave 1,850,884 votes—one elector to 11,739 votes; while *twelve* slave States had 105 electors and gave 798,848 votes—one elector to 6,608 votes. In other terms, *six* slave State votes counted as much in choice of President and Vice President as *eleven* free State votes. In the same election, Michigan had 5 electors and gave 56,222 votes, or one elector to 11,244 votes; while Louisiana had 6 electors and gave 26,865 votes, or one elector to 4,447 votes—that is, *four* slaveholding Louisiana votes were equal to *eleven* free Michigan votes.

Federal Representation.

The present number of the House of Representatives, including Texas is 228. Of these 21 represent slave property. In fixing the ratio of representation, after the last census, the House adopted that of 50,179. This would have given a House of 306 members, and the free States a majority of 68. But a small majority is more easily managed than a large. The Senate rejected that ratio and sent back the bill with the ratio of 70,680. This reduced the House to 223 and brought down the majority of the free States to the more manageable number of 47. The effect of the odd number, 680, was to deprive the four great States of the north, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, of one member each, with no corresponding disadvantage to any slave State. Of this proceeding, even the correspondent of the New York Herald said,—“The Senate apportionment has robbed the North of at least one quarter of its practical influence in the Union, when regarded in its full extent; and the members of the free States who voted for it, have thus surrendered the rights of their constituents, and violated their trusts.”

The House of Representatives.

The Speaker of the House has the appointment of all committees, and of course exerts an immense influence in this, as well as other ways, in the legislation of the country. During 31 of the 34 years, from 1811 to 1845, the speakers were all slaveholders.

Judiciary.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the court of highest appeal in the nation. Its decision on all questions coming before it is final. Of the 30 judges of this court, the slave States have had 17; the free States 13. The circuits and salaries are still more unequal and unjust. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York, with 42 representatives in Congress, and a free population of over *three millions*, constitute but one circuit; while Alabama and Louisiana, with but 11 representatives and a free population of but *half a million*, consti-

tute another. So of other circuits. Louisiana, with a free population of 183,959, has one judge at a salary of \$3,000; Ohio, with a population of 1,519,461, more than eight times as great as that of Louisiana, has only one judge, at a salary of \$1,000: that is, with eight times as many people to do business for, he receives one-third as much pay. Arkansas, with a free population of 77,639, has one judge at a salary of \$2,000; New Hampshire, with a population of 284,573, has but one judge, at a salary of \$1,000. Mississippi, with a free population of 180,440, has one judge, at a salary of \$2,500; Indiana, with a population of 685,863, has but one judge, at a salary of \$1,000—that is, two-fifths as much pay for doing more than three times the work!

Surplus Revenue.

The Surplus Revenue, distributed by the Act of 1836, amounted to 37,468,859 dollars. The slaveholders managed to have it distributed, not, as it should have been, on the basis of free population, but that of federal representation. Thereby the South, with a free population of 3,823,289, received \$16,058,082.85, while the North, with a free population of 7,008,451, received but \$21,410,777.12. So that for each inhabitant of the free North, there was received but \$3.06; while for each free person in the South, there was received \$4.20; or \$1.14 more for each free person in the South, than for each free person in the North. The South, by this operation alone, received for her slave representation in Congress, \$4,358,549!

Revolutionary War.

In this war,—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,—seven States—furnished 172,436 troops and were paid for services, \$61,971,167. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—six States—furnished 59,335 troops, and received \$52,438,130. In other terms, the Northern States furnished about three times the number of troops and received less than one fifth more pay. In particular States the inequality was far greater.

The War of 1812.

The Slaveholders envied the commercial prosperity of the North, and, to crush it, decreed the war of 1812, under the pretence of defending "free trade and sailor's rights;" and one hundred and thirty-seven millions of dollars were wasted in its prosecution, and \$200,000,000 more were lost on sea and land by Northern merchants and farmers, and then, leaving "free trade and sailor's rights" where they were before, they made peace, and demanded a National Bank and Protective Tariff. And in the prosecution of the war, says ALVAN STEWART, Esq. (Address to Abolitionists Aug. 1846)—"The South placed Major General Smyth at Buffalo, a slaveholding lawyer of Virginia; Major General Winder, a slaveholding lawyer of Maryland, at Forty Mile Creek, on the side of Lake Ontario; Major General Wilkinson, a Louisiana slaveholder, at the Cedars and Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Major General Wade Hampton, the great sugar boiler of Louisiana, and the largest slaveholder in the United States, (having over 5000 crushed human beings bowing to this monster and tyrant), was located at Burlington, Vermont, four slaveholding Generals with their four armies, were stretched out on our northern frontier, not to take Canada, but to prevent its being taken, by the men of New England and New York, in 1812, '13 and '14; lest we should make some six or eight free States from Canada, if conquered. This was treason against Northern interests, blood and honor. This horrid revelation could have been proved by General John Armstrong, then Secretary of War, after he and Mr. Madison quarreled."

Florida, Florida War, Removal of the Indians.

While Florida was in possession of Spain it furnished an asylum for slaves escaping from the contiguous States. It was therefore bought, at the dictation

of the slaveholders, at an expense of \$5,000,000. For the same purpose, and at the same dictation the late Florida War was waged, and the native Indian exterminated. Of this, the Hon. J. R. Gibbins, 1845, said,—"They (the army) captured 400 negroes, who were adjudged slaves by staff officers of the army, to whom the duty was assigned, and who delivered them over to interminable bondage [See House Doc. 33, 3d Sess. 27th Congress.] We have no means by which we can determine the number of lives sacrificed in that war; but it may be safely asserted, that the capture of each slave cost the lives of two white men, and at least \$80,000 in cash, the most of which was drawn from the pockets of the people of the free States. The whole expense of the war is estimated at \$40,000,000. The moral guilt incurred, and the sacrifice of national character cannot be estimated. Perhaps I ought to add, on the authority of Gen. Jessup, that bloodhounds were also purchased to act as auxiliaries to our army, and that bloodhounds, and soldiers, and officers, marched together under the star-spangled banner, in pursuit of the panting fugitives who had fled from Southern oppression. [House Doc. 126, 3d Sess. 26th Congress.] And blood hounds, and soldiers, and officers were paid for from the avails of Northern industry; while our people were not permitted to petition their servants to be relieved from such degradation." One R. Fitzpatrick was employed to get the blood hounds. He obtained thirty-three, and the cost, including expenses of bringing to Florida, was \$5000. The removal of the Indians from the several slave States was merely to make room for slavery; and it has cost at least \$50,000,000, and of all these millions the North has had to pay the largest share.

Texas and the Mexican War.

Everybody knows that Texas was annexed and that the war is waged to extend and strengthen Slavery. The cost of these measures is yet to be ascertained. There is little doubt that it will exceed rather than fall short of one hundred millions.

Bank, Tariff, Southern Bankruptcy, &c.

The South originated the Bank and the Tariff. When they ceased to work for its interests, the South abolished both. The sums filched from the North by these changes of national policy and by Southern bankrupts, seem almost incredible. \$27,000,000, of the capital of the United States Bank was sunk at the South. \$500,000,000, it is estimated, would not more than meet the losses of the North, in sixty years, from Southern bankruptcy. In fine, there is no end to these burdens—this side-wise plunder of the free, by those whose entire life is a wholesale plunder of the Slave. How long will freemen bear it?

"We have a weapon firmer set
And better than the bayonet—"

A weapon that comes down, as still

As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,

But executes a freeman's will

As lightning does the will of God;

And from its force, nor doors nor locks
Can shield you:—'tis THE BALLOT-BOX."

SLAVEHOLDING RELIGION.

Maintaining Theological Seminaries.

The following is the conclusion of an advertisement in the Savannah Republican of March 23, 1845:—

"Also, at the same time and place, the following negro slaves, to wit: Charles, Peggy, Antonet, Davy, September, Maria, Jenny, and Isaac, levied as the property of HENRY T. HALL, to satisfy a mortgage *fi. fa.*, issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the SYNOUD OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, vs. said Henry T. Hall. Conditions, Cash.
C. O'NEAL, Sheriff M. C."

Buying Church Furniture.

A runaway slave, in 1841, assigned the following as his reason for not communing with the church to which he belonged at the South: "The church," said he, "had silver furniture for the administration of the Lord's Supper, to procure which, they sold my brother! and I could not bear the feelings it produced, to go forward and receive the sacrament from the vessels which were the purchase of my brother's blood."

Supporting Churches by Slave Jobbing.

The Rev. J. Cable, of Indiana, May 20, 1846, in a letter to the Mercer Luminary, says:—"I have lived eight years in a slave State, (Va.)—received my Theological education at the Union Theological Seminary, near Hampden Sydney College. Those who know anything about slavery, know the worst kind is jobbing slavery—that is, the hiring out of slaves from year to year, while the master is not present to protect them. It is the interest of the one who hires them, to get the worth of his money of them, and the loss is the master's if they die. What shocked me more than anything else, was the church engaged in this jobbing of slaves. The college church which I attended, and which was attended by all the students of Hampden Sydney College and Union Theological Seminary, held slaves enough to pay their pastor, Mr. Stanton, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year, of which the church members did not pay a cent (so I understood it). The slaves, who had been left to the church by some pious mother in Israel, had increased so as to be a large and still increasing fund. These were hired out on Christmas day of each year, the day in which they celebrate the birth of our blessed Savior, to the highest bidder. These worked hard the whole year to pay the pastor his \$1000 a year, and it was left to the caprice of their employers whether they ever heard one sermon for which they toiled hard the whole year to procure. This was the church in which the professors of the seminary and the college often officiated. Since the abolitionists have made so much noise about the connection of the church with slavery, the Rev. Elisha Balenter informed me the church had sold this property and put the money in *other stock*. There were four churches near the college church, that were in the same situation with this, when I was in that country, that supported the pastor, in whole or in part, in the same way, viz: Cumberland church, John Kirkpatrick, pastor; Briny church, William Plummer, pastor, (since Dr. P. of Richmond;) Buffalo church, Mr. Cochran, pastor; Pisga church, near the peaks of Otter, J. Mitchell, pastor."

Selling Ministers as Slaves.

At the great Convention, at Cincinnati, in June 1845, Mr. Needham of Louisville, Ky., said:—"Sir, in 1844, a Methodist preacher, with regular license and certificate, was placed in the Louisville jail, as a slave on sale. He preached in the jail sermons which would have done credit to any white preacher of the town. He kept a little memorandum in his pocket, in which he marked the number of persons hopefully converted under his preaching. I represented his case to leading Methodists in Louisville, and showed them a copy of his papers which I had taken. *Not one of them visited him in his prison.* He said he forgave those who had imprisoned him and were about to sell him. He was sold down the river, which was the last time I saw him."

A Slaveholding D. D. whipping his "b-h" on Sabbath morning preparatory to preaching.

March 28, 1843, in a public address at Cincinnati, the Rev. Edward Smith, True Wesleyan, of Pittsburgh, stated that he had lived in slave states thirty-two years; and, speaking of a certain D. D. of his acquaintance, he adds:—"He was a slaveholder, and a severe one, too, and often, with his own hands, he applied the cowhide to the naked backs of his slaves. On one occasion, a woman that served in the house, committed, on Sabbath morning, an offence of too great magnitude to go unpunished until Monday morning. The Dr. took his woman into the cellar, and as is usual in such cases, stripped her from her waist up, and then applied the lash. The woman writhed and winced under each stroke, and cried, '*Oh Lord! Oh Lord!! OH LORD!!!*' The Doctor

stopped, and his hands fell to his side as though struck with palsy, gazed on the woman with astonishment, and thus addressed her, (the congregation must pardon me for repenting his words), 'Hush, you b—h, will you take the name of the Lord in vain on the Sabbath day?' When he had stopped the woman from the gross profanity of crying to God on the Sabbath day, he finished whipping her, and then went and essayed to preach that gospel to his congregation, which proclaims liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison doors to them who are bound."

The Greatest Impediment.

"We are about to make an announcement," says the True American, "which must sound very strange to those whose field of observation is unlike our own: The greatest impediment to the success of the Anti-Slavery movement in the slave States is, the opposition to it of those men who profess to have been commissioned by high Heaven to go abroad and use their efforts for the mitigation of human misery and the extirpation of human wrong! This assertion, which appears so monstrous, will not surprise any one who lives among slaveholders. Our conviction of its truth has been confirmed by extensive observation."

RELIGIOUS TESTIMONIES.

ARCHBISHOP POTTER. Some of our wise ones will have it that *doulos* means slave. Archbishop Potter, than whom no man was more learned in Grecian antiquities, in his work on them, published years ago, says, chap. 10, "Slaves, as long as they were under the government of a master, were called *oiketai*; but after their freedom was granted them, they were *douloi*, not being like the former, a part of their master's estate, but only obliged to some grateful acknowledgments and small services, such as were required of the *Meloiikoi*, to whom they were in some few things inferior."

THE YOUNGER EDWARDS, (Pastor of a church in New Haven, and afterwards President of Union College)—"Every man who cannot show, that his negro hath by his voluntary conduct, forfeited his liberty, is obligated *immediately to manumit him*. And to hold [such an one] in a state of slavery, is to be every day guilty of robbing him of his liberty, or of *man-stealing*—and fifty years from this time (1791) it will be as *shameful for a man to hold a negro slave, as to be guilty of common robbery or theft*."

DR. ADAM CLARKE. "Among Christians slavery is an *enormity*, and a *crime* for which *perdition* has scarcely an adequate state of punishment."

REV. ALBERT BARNES. "From the whole train of reasoning which I have pursued, I trust it will not be considered as improper to regard it as a position clearly demonstrated, that the fair influence of the Christian religion would everywhere abolish slavery. Let its principles be acted out; let its maxims prevail and rule in the hearts of all men, and the system, in the language of the Princeton Repertory, 'would *speedily come to an end*.' In what way this is to be brought about, and in what manner the influence of the church may be made to bear upon it, are points on which there may be differences of opinion. But there is one method which is obvious, and which, if everywhere practised, would certainly lead to this result. *It is, for the Christian church to cease all connection with slavery.*"

REV. S. H. COX, D. D. "The cause of human rights is only the converse of the cause of human duties; and how pious, or how orthodox, or how heroic, I should like to know, is he, for whose higher evangelical refinement of sensibility, this subject of righteousness is too 'delicate' to be theologized into our ethics, our creed, or our prayers? Away with such nauseating and hypocritical affectation, in high places, and low ones, too."—*Letter to S. J. May, Auburn May 5, 1835.*

REV. ARCHDEACON WILLIAMS, Edinburgh, June 9, 1846:—"The question of debate between the abolitionists and the upholders of slavery had been, to a great extent, a school question, or what is the real meaning of the Holy Scriptures on this important question? As a scholar, then, of some standing, and one who had devoted the greatest part of his life to the study of the Greek language, he declared, that, so far as the original meaning of the New Testament was concerned, there was no evidence whatever, by which a scholar or a Christian should be led to the conclusion that there was such a character as a slaveholder ever admitted to the table of the Lord. He would not deny that there were slaves in the primitive churches; but a slaveholder there never was."

THE SLAVEHOLDER NO RIGHT TO HIS SLAVE.

"Now one word as to the right of the master. What is the foundation of your right? It shall be the best that can be conceived. You received the slave from your father. Very good! Your father bought him from a neighboring planter. Very good! That planter bought him of a trader at the Kingston Slave-market: and that trader bought him of a man-merchant in Africa. So far you are quite safe! How did the man-merchant acquire him? *He stole him; he kidnapped him!* The very root of your claim is robbery, violence, inconceivable wickedness. If anything on earth was ever proved by evidence, it was proved before the Slave-trade Committee, that the method of obtaining slaves in Africa was robbery, man-stealing, and murder. Your pure title rests on these sacred foundations. If your slave came direct from Africa, your right to his person is absolutely nothing. But your claim to the child born in Jamaica is (if I may use the expression) less still. The new-born infant has done—can have done—nothing to forfeit his right to freedom. And to talk about rights, justice, equity, and law, as connected with slavery, is to talk downright nonsense. If we had no interest in the case, and were only speaking of the conduct of another nation, we should all use the same language; and we should speak of slavery, as we now speak of Slave-trading; that is, we should call it rank, naked, flagrant, undisguised injustice."—*Sir T. F. Buxton, House of Commons, May 15, 1823.*

CIVILIZING AND CHRISTIANIZING AFRICA.

At a missionary meeting of the friends of the American Board, on the 13th of August, 1846, at Manlius, N. Y., the Rev. Wm. Walker of the West African Mission, according to a correspondent of the Religious Recorder, said:—

"The only way to civilize Africa is to preach the gospel to all the people. Expeditions like the Niger Expeditions may be multiplied a hundred fold, but they will never elevate the people. The intercourse of the natives with those who come there for worldly objects, has always tended to corrupt and destroy them. Nothing but the simple gospel can ever operate to elevate them from their deep degradation, and make them a free and happy people."

It does not appear from the report of the proceedings, that Mr. Walker said anything on that occasion respecting the effect of colonies in civilizing the people. But that he thinks them no better than "Niger Expeditions" is clear from the following extract of a letter from him to the Rev. Mr. Hanks of Lowell, Mass., dated "Cape Palmas, West Africa, April 8, 1842." We italicise some passages as worthy of special notice. Mr. Walker says:—

"The Colonists recut at the idea of being missionaries. They say, that it is no part of their object to do the natives good. Besides, they are as jealous of the education of the natives here as any Louisiana planter is of the education of his slaves. And this feeling is what has broken up this mission, and we remain here only until we can find another field of labor. *There can be no field in Africa more promising than this, if the colony was not here.* But as it is, we must leave. The ministers of the gospel, Presiding Elders, say that there is no way at present for civilizing the natives but with powder and ball; and I have heard other ministers make the same remarks. Besides, *four skulls of those [natives] killed at Hedington, by the famous Mr. Brown, are arranged on the garden fence at the mission house at Monrovia. I saw them there.*

"Such are the ministers in the colony, and 'like priest like people' is as true now as it was 2500 years ago. What an insult to the God of missions to say that each colonist goes out as a missionary of the cross. What an insult to God to offer these sick and lame on his altar, many of them little better than the heathen; and jealous lest missionaries should educate the heathen and elevate them so far that they will not respect the colonist. Besides, they required the (native) teachers of the school here to do military duty, thus attempting to reduce again to barbarism those who were clean escaped from their pollutions. The Episcopal missionaries here once offered to let their young men do military duty, if they might be admitted to the privileges of citizens in the colony. This was refused, but still the military duty was required. This mission deny the right of the colony to call on their native youth to do this duty. Consequently they have paid \$50 fine for the young men connected with the mission. I have said thus much, that you may see that *there is a reason why we should abandon this station, though it must be at a vast sacrifice of property, which falls into the hands of the colony when we leave it.*"

Abolition not retarding Emancipation.

A few facts will show that the South were no better prepared to hear the truth before the anti-slavery agitation in the North than they are now.

More than forty years ago, Father Gilleland established a Sabbath School in North Carolina to teach the blacks to read the Word of God. It was disbanded by the slaveholders. About thirty years since, Mr. John Rankin commenced a similar school near Lexington, Ky., which was soon broken up by an armed band of slaveholders. Some eighteen years ago some of the members of the Strawberry Plains Church, East Tennessee, commenced instructing the colored people to read God's Word. In a few months it was broken up by slaveholders. About twenty years since, a Theological student by the name of Hill, made in East Tennessee a few anti-slavery addresses. The surrounding country became so excited that for some time he dared not go out of the institution for fear of his life. About eighteen years ago a young minister by the name of Eagleton, preached a sermon against slavery in East Tennessee. For this his Presbytery took away his license to preach and refused to return it again until he had pledged himself not to preach any more against slavery. All these facts occurred where slavery is found in its mildest form. Many more might be given, but these are sufficient to show that the Southern mind was no better prepared to receive the truth before the anti-slavery agitation in the North than they are now. The fact is the South has not been so well prepared to receive the truth respecting Slavery for the last forty years as it is now. There are more decided Anti-Slavery men now at the South, and more is now doing to extend Anti-Slavery principles in the slave States, and these principles are better received, than at any other time, as might be proved by any number of facts—*American Citizen.*

The Ballot-Box.

"There is not a spot on earth more sacred and where we need the guidance of heaven more than at the ballot-box. It is there we create and uncreate—kill and make alive. We are there clothed with power almost divine; the destiny of a whole nation depends upon a single act which is there performed; our liberties and virtues cluster around that hallowed spot; yet how few understand this or act as though God had anything to do with politics. The man who prays for good rulers, but regards politics as having nothing to do with religion, and goes to the ballot-box unmindful of God and his prayers, gives fearful evidence that he is not honest. There is the place for men to show their real character without disguise or concealment. All we ask of any one is, to be honest in politics, and go to the ballot-box like an honest man and a Christian. If you believe in a God, don't pray to Him one moment, and insult him the next by voting contrary to your prayer. If you have any religion worth cherishing, carry it with you to the ballot-box as well as elsewhere, and not attempt to be a Christian in morals and an infidel in politics."—*Green Mountain Freeman.*

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!!



View of the Capitol at Washington.

One would think that slavery and the slave trade were the last things to have a legal and protected existence in the capital of a boasted free nation. But there they are—unpaid toil, whips, chains, dungeons, separations, murders, and all! That slave coffle marching by the capitol is not fancy, but a fact not unfrequently occurring. Dr. Torrey (*Portraiture of Domestic Slavery*, p. 64), states, on the authority of Mr. Aldgate, a member of the House of Representatives, that "during the last session of Congress (1815-16), as several members were standing in the street near the new capitol, a drove of manacled colored people were passing by, and when just opposite, one of them elevating his manacles as high as he could reach, commenced singing the favorite national song, "Hail Columbia! happy land," &c.

So late as the session of 1838-9, a similar scene was enacted. The House, in base subserviency to the slaveholders, had passed resolutions declaring that Congress had no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and excluding all petitions on the subject of slavery from being read or referred. "Nine days after the adoption of these resolutions," says Hon. J. R. Giddings (*Rights of the Free States subverted*, p. 13) "a coffle of thirty slaves chained together, and followed by about the same number of females, who were permitted to travel unchained, were driven past the capitol, on their way to a southern market."

Slavery and the Slave Trade no Right at the Nation's Capital.

When the people of this country rose in resistance to British oppression, they declared to the world (Dec. Am. Ind.)—"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

When the same people adopted the present Constitution of Government, they also declared, in the preamble, that its object was "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and

our posterity;" and in reference to the seat of government, they also provided, Art. I. Sec. 8, that "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States."

When the Hebrews were in bondage in Egypt, "they sighed by reason of the bondage, and they cried, and their cry came up unto God, by reason of the bondage, and God heard their groaning" (Ex. 2. 23:), and God overthrew Egypt. When oppression was subsequently allowed among the Jews themselves, God said to the executive and people of the kingdom (Jer. 21: 12), "Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spalled out of the hands of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings." And surely here is no authority, divine or human, to establish and maintain slavery and the slave trade at the nation's capital. So far as they exist there, they are in defiance of God's commands and in violation of our own fundamental national law.

Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Capital by National Legislation.

Congress has no power, by the Constitution, to establish Slavery anywhere, much less at the seat of Government, itself. Yet by express acts it has done so. Those acts are as follows. With the provision already in the Constitution, that Congress should have "exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over the Federal District, December 23d, 1788, Maryland passed an act "to cede to the Congress of the United States, any district in this State, not exceeding ten miles square, which Congress may fix upon and accept for the seat of Government of the United States" December 3d, 1789, Virginia did the same, in these words—"And the same is hereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution." This was accompanied by both the States with a provision in respect to "soil," and another to the effect that the laws of the State "shall not cease until Congress, having accepted the cession, shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction." July 16th, 1790, Congress accepted the cession, and provided that the laws of the State should remain in force "until the time fixed on for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide." February 27th, 1801, Congress enacted, "That the laws of the State of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia, which was ceded by the said State to the United States and by them accepted for the permanent seat of Government; and that the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District, which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid." March 3d, 1801, Congress farther enacted: "That in all cases where the Constitution or laws of the United States provide that criminals and fugitives from justice, or persons held to labor in any State, escaping in another State, shall be delivered up, the Chief Justice of the said District shall be, and he is hereby empowered and required to cause to be apprehended and delivered up such criminal, fugitive from justice, or persons fleeing from service, as the case may be, who shall be found within the District, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as the Executive Authority of the several States are required to do the same; and all executive and judicial officers are hereby required to obey all lawful precepts or other process issued for that purpose, and to be aiding and assisting in such delivery." And May 3d, 1802, Congress farther enacted, "That no part of the laws of Virginia or Maryland, declared by an act of Congress, aforesaid, to be in force within the said District, shall ever be construed so as to prohibit the owners of slaves to hire them within, or remove them to the said District, in the same way as was practised prior to the passage of the above recited act." So carefully and fully has Congress, with the approval of the National Executive, established slavery and the slave trade in the Federal District.

Had they, as they were competent and bound to do, in providing for its government, extended the laws of Virginia and Maryland over it, *excepting such as authorized the holding of human beings as slaves, slavery and the slave trade* would have ceased the moment the District came under Federal jurisdiction. And what right had they, under the Constitution, by a different proceeding, to re-enact, re-establish, and re-continue these abominations, in the nation's Capital, for a single hour? Yet what have they done!

Slave Law at the Nation's Capital.

This is what it was in Virginia and Maryland forty-five years ago. The slave is, to "all intents, purposes, and constructions, the property of his master"—the creature of his power, the victim of his avarice, rage and lust. January 29, 1830, the Committee on the District of Columbia reported to the House of Representatives, "that the laws recognizing slavery within the District of Columbia, are such as existed within the States of Virginia and Maryland prior to, and at, the time of the cession by those States respectively." And there has been no revision and amendment of them by Congress to this day. Some of these laws are as follows:

1. An Act of 1793, Chap. XV., "to prevent the tumultuous meetings, and other irregularities of Negroes and other slaves." The object of the act, as stated in the preamble, is to prevent "the evil consequences that do and may attend the gathering of negro and other slaves to meet in great numbers on Sabbath and other holidays," &c. Sec. 2 provides for the appointment of constables and requires "every constable to repair once a month to all suspected places within his hundred, and if at any such place, he shall find any negroes or other slaves besides the negroes or other slaves belonging to the owner of such place, not having a license under their owner's or overseer's hand, that it shall and may be lawful for the constable, and he is by this act required to whip every such negro *on the bare back, at his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes.*" Sec. 3 authorizes the constable to summon assistance in the execution of the act. Among others, "all negroes and other slaves belonging to the owner of the place where such assembly shall be, if required, shall aid and assist the constable, *on pain of being whipped, each of them, with thirty-nine stripes on the bare back.*" Sec. 4 provides that, "if it shall so happen at any time, that any negro or other slave shall strike any white person, it shall and may be lawful, upon proof made thereof, either by the oath of the party so struck, or otherwise, before any justice of the peace, for such justice to *cause one of the negro's or other slave's ears, so offending, to be cropped.*" And Sec. 7 provides, "That, whereas many negroes and other slaves absent themselves from their master's service, and run out into the woods, and there remain, killing and destroying of hogs and cattle belonging unto the people of this province, if that such negro or negroes, or other slaves so out-lying as aforesaid, shall refuse to surrender themselves, making resistance against such person or persons as pursue to apprehend and take them up, being thereunto legally empowered, it shall be lawful to and for such pursuers, upon such resistance made, *to shoot, kill, and destroy such negro or negroes, or other slave as aforesaid.*"

2. Act of 1799, Chap. IV., "for the more effectual punishing of Negroes and other Slaves," &c. By this act it is enacted, "That when any negro or other slave shall be convicted, by confession or verdict of a jury, of any petty treason or murder, or willful burning of a dwelling house, it shall and may be lawful for the justices before whom such conviction shall be, to give judgment against such negro or other slave, *to have the right hand cut off, to be hanged in the usual manner, the head severed from the body, the body divided into four quarters, and the head and quarters set up in the most public places of the county where such act was committed.*"

3. An Act of 1751, Chap. XIV., "supplementary and explanatory, of the two former." Of this, Sec. 5 enacts, "That any slave or slaves who shall give any false testimony against any slave or slaves who shall be prosecuted, and shall be thereof legally convicted, *shall have one ear cut off on the day of his or her conviction, and receive thirty-nine stripes on the bare back, and the other ear shall be cropped*

the next day, and the like number of stripes given the offender on his or her bare back." And Sec. 8 enacts, "That where any slave shall be guilty of rambling, riding or going abroad in the night, or riding horses in the day time without leave, or running away, it shall and may be lawful for the justices of the county court, and they are hereby obliged, upon the application or complaint of the master or owner of such slave, or to his, her or their order, or on the application or complaint of any other person who shall be any ways damaged or injured by such slave, immediately to punish such slave by whipping, cropping, or branding in the cheek with the letter R., or otherwise, not extending to life or to render such slave unfit for labor."

Federal law in the Federal District of a free and Christian people! Hail Columbia!!

Slavery and the Slave Trade as they are at the Nation's Capital.

On the 9th of January, 1829, Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, in a preamble to resolutions offered to the House of Representatives, presented the following graphic statement of facts as they then were. He said:—

"1. Slave dealers, gaining confidence from impunity, have made the seat of the Federal Government their head quarters for carrying on the domestic slave-trade. 2. The public prisons have been extensively used (perverted from the purposes for which they were erected) for carrying on the domestic slave-trade. 3. Officers of the Federal Government have been employed and derive emoluments from carrying on the domestic slave-trade. 4. Private and secret prisons exist in the District for carrying on the traffic in human beings. 5. The trade is not confined to those who are slaves for life; but persons having a limited time to serve, are bought by the slave-dealers, and sent where redress is hopeless. 6. Others are kidnapped and hurried away before they can be rescued. 7. Instances of death, from the anguish of despair, exhibited in the District, mark the cruelty of this traffic. 8. Instances of maiming and suicide, executed, or attempted, have been exhibited, growing out of this traffic within the District. 9. Free persons of color, coming into the District, are liable to arrest and imprisonment, and sold into slavery for life, for jail fees, if unable from ignorance, misfortune, or fraud, to prove their freedom. 10. Advertisements beginning, "We will give cash for 100 likely young negroes of both sexes from eight to twenty-five years old," contained in the public prints of the city, under the notice of Congress, indicate the openness and extent of the traffic. 11. Scenes of human beings exposed at public vendue are exhibited here (at Washington), permitted by the laws of the General Government."

A multitude of facts might be presented under each of these particulars, showing that every one of them is, to this hour, a true account of scenes at the Nation's Capital.

American Freemen arrested on suspicion of being Slaves.

January 11th, 1827, the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom the subject had been referred by the House of Representatives, reported, "that in this District, as in all the slaveholding States in the Union, the legal presumption is, that persons of color going at large, without any evidences of their freedom, are absconding slaves, and, *prima facie*, liable to all the legal provisions applicable to that class of persons." And they stated, that in the part of the District ceded by Virginia, a free negro may be arrested and put in jail for three months on suspicion of being a fugitive; and is then to be hired out to pay his jail fees, and, if he do not prove his freedom within a year, is to be sold as a slave. And in the part ceded by Maryland, they say; "If a free man of color should be apprehended as a runaway, he is subjected to the payment of all fees and rewards, given by law for apprehending runaways, and upon failure to make such payment, is liable to be sold as a slave"—a confessedly free man, sold as a slave to pay the "fees and rewards given by law for apprehending runaways!" This is the law at the Capitol to this day, and under it such scenes as the following are still occurring.



The above is a view of the present Jail, at Washington. The public prisons of the District are, of course, built with the nation's money. Every man in the free States has his share of the expense to pay. May 3d, 1802, Congress appropriated out of the public treasury \$8000, to build "a good and sufficient jail within the city of Washington." In 1826, Congress appropriated \$5000, "for the purpose of altering or repairing the jail in the city of Washington," and \$10,000 to build "a county jail for the city and county of Alexandria." March 3d, 1839, Congress appropriated \$31,000 "for the erection of a new jail in Washington." March 3d, 1841, \$5000 were added "for enclosing the new jail yard;" and August 20th, 1842, Congress voted to convert the old jail to a hospital, and appropriated \$10,000, to refit it for the purpose. The following statements and facts show how these jails have been and are used:—

American Freemen, uncharged with Crime, sold as Slaves.

March 27th, 1828, one thousand citizens of the District, in a petition sent to Congress, said: "A colored man last summer, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave and lodged within the jail of Washington city. He was advertised, but no one appearing to claim him, he was according to law put up at public auction for payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for life! He was purchased by a slave trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the District, and he was soon after shipped from Alexandria for one of the Southern States. Thus was a human being sold into perpetual bondage, at the capital of the freest government on earth, without even a pretence of a trial, or the allegation of a crime."

January 13th, 1829, Tench Ringold, the marshal of the District, made an official report to the Committee on the District, from which it appears, that within three years, from 1826 to 1829, one hundred and seventy-nine persons were committed to the Washington jail as runaways; that twenty-six of these were, by the confession of the marshal, free men; and that six of the free were actually sold as slaves, and all of them would have been but for the beneficence of the jailor.

In 1834, one of the Washington papers contained the following:—

"NOTICE.—Will be sold at the prison of Washington county, District of Columbia, on Monday, Oct. 13, 1834, at 10 o'clock, a Negro Man, who calls himself JESSE HARRIS; he is above 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on, when committed,

a blue pair of pantaloons, coarse roundabout, and straw hat. He says he is free and was raised in Virginia. He is a dark mulatto, stout and thick set, and about thirty years of age; he has a large scar over the right eye, and a scar on the right arm just above the elbow; several scars on the forehead, and one on the end of the nose; and he has a wry look when spoken to. The said negro was committed as a runaway.

"The owner or owners, if any, are hereby notified to come forward, prove him, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison and other expenses as the law directs.

"For A. HUNTER, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

"ROBERT EALL,

"Keeper of the Prison of Washington County, Dist. Col."

And 1846 witnesses no change in these atrocities, perpetrated by national authority at the nation's capital:

The Man-Trade at the Nation's Capital.



PRIVATE SLAVE PRISON AT WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington is incorporated by act of Congress. Under this charter the city authorities license regular slave traders for \$400 each, the year; and ordinary auctioneers for \$100, who are allowed to sell slaves with other "goods and chattels." The above is a view of the "slave pen" of THOMAS WILLIAMS, one of the regular man-traders in Washington. The engraving is from a Daguerreotype taken by W. J. Corcoran, of that city. The standing advertisement of Williams in the Washington papers is as follows:—

"NEGROES WANTED. The subscriber wishes to purchase any number of Negroes for the New Orleans market, and will give at all times the highest market-price, in cash, for likely young Negroes. Those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call at my establishment, corner of 7th Street and Maryland Avenue, where myself or agent can be seen at any time. Communications promptly attended to.

"THOS. WILLIAMS."

Man-Auctioneering at the Nation's Capital.

Among the regular auctioneers at Washington, are R. W. Dyer & Co., and A. Green. In the National Intelligencer, Dec. 30, 1845. Dyer & Co. have the following:—

SERVANT WOMAN FOR SALE.—We have for private sale a very valuable servant woman, a good cook, washer, &c. Apply to R. W. DYER & Co.

In the same paper, July 20, 1846, Mr. Green advertises as follows:—

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—On Thursday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M., will be sold, at the auction rooms of the subscriber, a genteel lot of Furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the sale must positively take place.

Terms of sale: All sums of, and under, \$20, cash; over \$20, a credit of 60 and 90 days, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

UPON THE SAME DAY, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M., AND AT THE SAME PLACE, WILL BE sold a very likely and valuable servant Boy, about 17 years of age, a slave for life.

Terms of sale: One half cash, and the balance in 60 days, to be secured by note satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.

July 20—2taw1w&3taw1w

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

For some reason the sale did not come off on the 30th, and accordingly the *Intelligencer* of July 31st, contains the following:—

SERVANT AT AUCTION.—The sale of the servant boy, advertised to take place at my store on Thursday, the 30th instant, is postponed until Thursday, the 6th of August, at 5 o'clock, P. M., when the sale will positively take place at my auction store.

July 31—eod

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

Shame of the National Man-Trade.

In 1802, the Grand Jury of Alexandria said:—"These dealers, in the persons of our fellow-men, collect within this District, from various parts, numbers of these victims of slavery, and lodge them in some place of confinement until they have completed their numbers. They are then turned out into our streets, and exposed to view *loaded with chains*."

In 1816, Judge Morrell, charging the Grand Jury of Washington, said—"The frequency with which the streets of the city had been *crowded with manacled captives*, sometimes on the Sabbath, could not fail to shock the feelings of all humane persons."

June 22, 1827, the Alexandria Gazette said:—"Scarcely a week passes without some of these wretched creatures being driven through our streets. After having been confined, and sometimes manacled in a loathsome prison, they are turned out in public view to take their departure for the South. The children and some of the women are generally crowded into a cart or wagon, while others follow on foot, not unfrequently *handcuffed and chained together*."

In 1829, the Grand Jury of Washington said:—"The manner in which they (slaves) are brought and confined in these places, and *carried through our streets*, is necessarily such as to excite the most painful feelings."

In 1830, the Washington Spectator said:—"Let it be known to the citizens of America, that at the very time when the procession, which contained the President of the United States and his cabinet, was marching in triumph to the Capitol, another kind of procession was marching another way; and that consisted of colored human beings, *handcuffed in pairs*, and driven along by what had the appearance of a man on horseback! A similar scene was repeated on Saturday last; a drove consisting of males and females, *chained in couples*, starting from Roby's tavern on foot for Alexandria, where, with others, they are to embark on board a slave-ship in waiting to convey them to the South."

Horrors of the National Man-Trade.

The Alexandria Gazette, as quoted above, adds:—"Here you may behold fathers and brothers leaving behind them the dearest objects of affection, and moving slowly along in the mute agony of despair—there the young mother sobbing over the infant whose innocent smiles seem but to increase her misery."

For in some you will hear the burst of bitter lamentation, while from others, the loud hysteric laugh breaks forth, denoting still deeper agony."

October 15th, 1834, Mr. Heth F. Camp, of Washington, made an appeal to Mr. A. Tappan, of New York, in behalf of Cecilia Thomas, a slave. She had been sold by one Lloyd of Alexandria, a dissipated gambler, to one Milburn, a slave-trader in Washington. Lloyd had before sold all her children, six in number. After her sale to Milburn, she became the mother of a babe—her only child. Milburn was about to send her South. Mr. Camp, describing her says:—"She possesses a most excellent disposition, more than ordinary mental capacity, is honest, pious, and industrious. She is a woman of great sensibility, and her feelings with regard to her situation can better be imagined than described—bereft of all her children except the last—expecting soon to be separated from that and her husband for ever, to be sold to go she knows not where, and endure hardships and miseries she knows not how severe. * * She is greatly to be pitied. * * Her constant groans and sighs are enough to melt a heart of stone."

In 1834, the Rev. John Frost, then of Whitesboro', N. Y., was informed by a Methodist clergyman, in Georgetown, of the case of a husband, who, upon his wife being sold and carried to the South, pined away, and in a few weeks died of a broken heart. The same year, it was stated in the Baltimore Telegraph, that a female slave who had been sold, with her child, on her way from Bladensburg to Washington, heroically and mortally cut the throats of both her child and herself. And, Dec. 3d, 1838, a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. American wrote—"This morning, in 10th Street, a colored man cut his throat. It is said, he committed the deed in despair, at being sold away from his family."

In 1846, a Washington correspondent of the New York Observer, says:—"Sometimes—indeed, quite often—a poor woman may be seen going from door to door in this district, with a subscription to 'buy her freedom' in sight of the Temple of Liberty on the Capitoline hill. A few days since, such a paper was presented to me. Here is a literal transcript: 'E—B—, a free woman of color, invokes a generous and liberal public to aid her in purchasing her daughter (!) who has recently been sold by her former master to Mr. —, who is willing to take for her \$550. The mother appeals to the rich and the great to assist her in effecting an object so naturally dear to every mother's heart, to wit; that of rescuing a dutiful, gentle, and moral child, from the justly apprehended ills of bondage.' It would have moved a heart of stone, but not that of a slave-trader, to see the poor old mother in her grief and tears trying to raise this sum in dribbles to purchase a child whom God had given to her."

Help for the Nation's Pauper.

In May, 1840, Levi Woodbury, secretary of the Treasury, upon a call of the Senate, submitted a "statement of expenditures of the United States from 1824 to 1829." In that statement is the following item:—"Occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia." The sums thus given were, in 1832, \$32,000; 1833, \$313,000; 1834, \$117,729; 1835, \$159,675; 1836, \$131,245; 1837, \$235,241; 1838, \$177,617; 1839, \$126,315.—Total in 8 years of \$1,292,822. Of these sums, Senator Benton, commenting on the statement at the time said—"It was a gratuity, to the District, which had no political rights; and it was a gratuity which had no other object than to relieve it from burthens *imprudently contracted.*" Yet in this District are the abominations now detailed.

Auxiliary Guard to Catch Slaves.

And to crown all, Aug. 23, 1842, Congress passed "An Act to establish an auxiliary guard for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington." This is, of course, in addition to the regular city police. In support of this Guard, Congress appropriated in four years, from 1843—46, inclusive, the sum of \$26,097, or \$6,523 annually. Mr. Giddings, in his Rights of the Free States Subverted, p. 10, declares this to be "a guard at the expense of the nation, *now used to catch fugitive slaves.*" How long will American freemen allow their own Federal District to be the profligate plunderer of their treasure; the loathsome blot of their dishonor?

LIBERTY PARTY.

The nature and objects of this party have been set forth, by three large conventions of abolitionists, within the last year, as follows:—

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, at Cincinnati, June 11, 1845, said: "That there is such a party, is well known. It is the Liberty Party of the United States. Its principles, measures, and objects we cordially approve. It founds itself upon the great cardinal principle of true democracy and of true Christianity, the brotherhood of the human family. It avows its purpose to wage implacable war against slaveholding as the direct form of oppression, and then against every other species of tyranny and injustice. Its members agree to regard the extinction of slavery as the most important end which can, at this time, be proposed to political action: and they agree to differ as to other questions of minor importance, such as those of trade and currency, believing that these can be satisfactorily disposed of when the question of slavery shall be settled, and that, until then, they cannot be satisfactorily disposed of at all."—*Address.*

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, at Boston, Oct. 1, 1845: "Resolved, That slavery is the greatest political evil which afflicts this nation; the parent of most of the other political evils which we suffer, and that the Liberty Party is nothing *more* nor *less* than a united effort to throw it off."

"Resolved, That the Liberty Party is unanimously committed to the abolition of American slavery, as the first and highest duty of the sovereign people of this Federal Republic, and that whatever political doctrines on other subjects may be expressed by this or any other Liberty Convention, the party cannot be considered as unanimously committed to any other measure."

NORTH WESTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, at Chicago, June 24, 1846: "Resolved, That we regard the question of slavery as the greatest political question now agitated before the country, and are determined not to sacrifice or defer the cause of Freedom to any other political measure."

"Resolved, That, as a national party, our purpose and determination is to divorce the Federal Government from slavery, to prohibit slaveholding in all places of exclusive national jurisdiction, to abolish the domestic slave trade, to restore the balances of the Federal Government—in a word, to step to 'the verge of our constitutional powers' for the destruction of slavery itself."

Demand for the Liberty Party.

The Liberty State Committee, of Massachusetts, in their address to the people of that State, in August, 1846, say:—

"The present posture of affairs furnishes overwhelming proof, were it needed, to satisfy every reflecting mind of the utter incapacity of the existing old parties, or either of them, to offer any effectual resistance to the encroachments and usurpations of the Slave Power. When we speak of these parties, we mean to be understood of their combined action as organized parties, marshalled under certain leaders, and struggling for certain objects in which slaveholders and non-slaveholders have a common interest. In both these parties, slaveholders rule with absolute sway, and thus secure the verification of Mr. Clay's declaration, that neither of these parties has any view to the emancipation of the slaves as a part of its policy.

"It shows, too, in the light of almost a century's experience, the insufficiency of our institutions to circumscribe this giant evil, or to protect the liberties of the people against its encroachments. From the day when John Adams told Samuel Adams that it was necessary to give the South the command in order to secure their fidelity to the infant Revolution; and especially from the adoption of the present Constitution of the Union, the Slave Power has gone on with a steady and continual progress of assumption, now using the Democratic party as its allies to give it new conquests, and then employing the conservative

influence of the anti-democratic party to secure its acquisitions. The admission of Missouri, and the annexation of Texas as a Slave State, are but stages in its career of usurpation. For fifty-seven years, the friends of freedom have maintained an intellectual struggle in defence, but have been baffled in every instance, have never gained one victory, have been continually driven back, have given the slaveholders, first the balance, and then the control of the Senate, have grown weaker and more submissive, and less hopeful, until at length, on the annexation of Texas, multitudes of Northern men gave up in despair, and were ready to agree to serve without complaint or resistance, provided only, that the conquerors would mercifully consent to spare them the pecuniary benefits of a protective tariff a few years longer. Even this humiliating surrender has been treated with scorn, and the blow which was so slavishly deprecated by the Whigs of New England and the Democrats of Pennsylvania, has been struck by the slaveholders, without deigning a word of pity or explanation. There is no longer any power left of giving further resistance; and the haughty overseers believe that now they can have everything their own way.

"There is no hope that the Free States can ever escape from this thralldom, but by a radical change of policy on the subject of slavery. **WE MUST TAKE THE AGGRESSIVE!** We are driven back to the wall and must turn. We must henceforth unite in a firm resolve, not only to resist the further encroachments of slavery, but to employ the powers which the Constitution gives us, with inflexible firmness, to promote the peaceful extinction of slavery itself. Here is our only hope. Unless the non-slaveholders of the country, north and south, can now be rallied on this ground, it is manifest that nothing awaits us but a still deeper degradation, and still more disastrous domination of the Slave Power. Have we not bowed down long enough? The example of New Hampshire shows that the people think so, and that they are ready now to lay aside every other question, and unite on anti-slavery ground, just as soon as their leaders will let them. Now is the time, and now the hour, to raise high the banner of the Liberty Party, which was organized six years ago for this very purpose, and which can never be turned aside from its one object,—**THE PEACEFUL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.**"

How the Liberty Party can effect its Object.

"In the first place," continues the above address, "there would be the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Slaves are now held and bought and sold in that district solely by authority of the Act of Congress, extending the laws of Maryland over the district. Had Congress incorporated in that act a single clause, to the effect of '*excepting all such laws as are supposed to authorise the holding of mankind as slaves,*' slavery would have ceased the moment the District passed under the authority of the Federal Government. An act, repealing so much of the laws of Maryland as may authorise slavery, would free every slave in the district: and the same laws which now prevent kidnapping in Massachusetts would consign to the penitentiary every man who should attempt to re-enslave the freed people. So general is the belief that this ought to be done, that nothing but the political control of slaveholders has prevented it from being done long since. It is highly probable that other parties will eagerly forestall the Liberty Party in doing this deed of justice, as soon as this party gives those decided proofs of speedy growth and certain triumph, which leave no room for uncertainty. The Anti-Corn-Law League in England, which was the exact counterpart of the Liberty Party, so far as the different constitutions and usages of the two countries would allow, has carried all its objects, and dissolved by its own limitation, before it had elected twenty members of parliament. Our object is larger, more amplified, and less directly in the power of Congress, but we may hope that so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, it will be done by others by the time we shall have carried half a dozen States. Mr. Calhoun assures us that the District is the **KEY OF SLAVERY**. And when we have gained this Gibraltar, we shall need no prophet to promise us the whole land.

"The exclusion of slaveholders from office, is our next potent weapon. The

slaveholder is guilty of a high crime, and all such ought to be excluded from the honors of office. This crime is peculiarly anti-republican, and its effect upon our country is most disastrous, making every man who upholds it worthy to be considered a public enemy. It is suicidal, therefore, for us to trust and honor slaveholders. Now consider how devoted the slaveholders are to politics; how dependent large sections of the South are upon the public crib, and how diligently the slave party avails itself of political power, and we see that this one principle strikes out the main pillar of the whole system, and slavery must fall. Let us have anti-slavery men in every post-office and custom-house and land-office, throughout the South. Let them understand that they can have no mail, that is not superintended by a non-slaveholder. Let it be known that no man can be retained in any office, high or low, who holds slaves. Let the people of the United States declare by their votes, that no slaveholder can ever hope to be President or Vice-President of the United States, or judge, or ambassador, or secretary, or commissioner, or even clerk in the departments, who has not forsworn slavery, and the politicians of Kentucky and Virginia, and even of South Carolina and Mississippi, will make haste to qualify themselves for public honor, by not only freeing their own slaves, but by exerting themselves to rid their States of the evil. How soon, if the people of the North were in earnest, would Delaware and Maryland and Missouri, be added to the list of free States. The whole system would be driven from the country in less time than any of us dare to imagine.

There are many other acts of specific legislation, within the power of Congress, which will hasten this consummation. The repeal of the vile Act of 1793, in regard to the recapture of fugitives from slavery, the prohibition of the inter-state slave trade, the reform of the judiciary, the recognition of the equal rights of citizens of color, in Washington city and elsewhere, and the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish the representation of slave property in Congress, with all help on the result. There are doubtless many other measures that will disclose themselves, whenever it is settled that the government is henceforth to be administered, in all its branches, for the overthrow of slavery, as it is now administered for its support and extension. A few years' prevalence of Liberty principles will give us a reformed judiciary, as the final guaranty of the whole. Among so many general clauses of the Constitution, whose full scope and application has never yet been tested, and is yet imperfectly understood, there will doubtless be found powers of legislation, not now acknowledged, which the Liberty party keeps itself free to employ for the accomplishment of its end, by pledging itself against nothing but a breach of the Constitution.

Here, then, is full authority for our enterprise. We can abolish slavery, if we will.—We have undertaken to do it. And unless our resolution fails we cannot but do it. Only satisfy the people that it can be done, and we believe they will resolve to do it.

There never was so favorable a time for the Liberty party to advance. Both the old parties are distracted and disorganized, and disgusted with their slave masters. The people at large are opening their eyes upon the arrogance of the overseers. The revolution in New Hampshire, by which two anti-slavery Senators have been chosen, is an omen of what is to come. Let us prove ourselves men, and men competent for the deliverance of our country from its worst enemy."

THE INSOLENT BUT TRUE ROAST.—John Randolph, in the debate upon the Missouri Question, said: "We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our black slaves, but by their own white slaves. We know what we are doing. We of the South are always united, from the Ohio to Florida; and we can always unite; but you of the North are beginning to divide. We have conquered you once, and we can, and we will, conquer you again. Aye, Sir, we will drive you to the wall, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and nail you down like base money."

SOUTHERN SCENES IN 1846.



Murder of Slaves.

The Abbeville (S. C.) Banner states, that two of Gov. McDuffie's slaves were killed on Friday, Feb. 13th, by two other slaves, acting in the capacity of *drivers*! They were killed by what the law terms "moderate correction!"

A Slave Woman attempting Suicide at Baltimore.

In June, 1846, the Baltimore Sun gave an account of a woman who "jumped out of the window of the place in which her owner had confined her, and immediately took the nearest route to throw herself into the water." She was

rescued. But, says the Sun, "Upon being taken upon the deck of the vessel, she begged the by-standers to let her drown herself, stating, that she would 'sooner be dead, than go back again to be beaten as she had been!'"

A Slave Suicide effected at Richmond, Va.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 25, 1846, wrote from Richmond, as follows:—"An unpleasant occurrence took place in this city yesterday. A man, who has a number of negroes in his employment, was proceeding, for a slight offence, to punish one of them by whipping, when the poor wretch, knowing his master's unmerciful nature, implored that he might be *hung* at once, instead of whipped. This of course would not answer, and on tying the negro's hands behind him in the usual manner, the employer went into another room to procure a cowhide, when the negro, taking advantage of his master's absence, rushed from the room; jumped into the river, and was drowned."

Slave Suicide and Slave Hunting in Louisiana.

In June, 1846, the New Orleans Commercial Times said—"We learn that a few days since a negro man, belonging to Captain Newport, of East Baton Rouge, while closely pursued by the dogs of Mr. Roark, of this Parish, ascended a tree and hung himself. Mr. Roark, with Captain Newport's son-in-law and overseer, were in pursuit of a runaway slave. They did not know that this negro was out, and were surprised upon their arrival, a few minutes in the rear of the dogs, to find him suspended by his neck, with his feet dangling only a foot or two from the earth. Every effort was made to restore animation, but without success, although on their coming up the body was still warm. The act was one, it would seem, of resolute predetermination, as the slave was well provided with cords, which he made use of to perpetrate his suicidal purpose."

More Murders of Slaves.

The Palmyra (Mo.) Courier, in August, 1846, says:—"We understand that a gentleman, living in Macon county, while out hunting with his rifle, last week, came suddenly upon two fugitive slaves, who gave him battle. He shot one, and split the other's skull with the barrel of his gun. He then started for home, but before reaching it he met a man in the road, who inquired if he had seen or heard of two runaway negroes—describing them. The gentleman replied, that he had just killed two, and related the circumstance. On proceeding to the spot, the stranger identified them as his slaves."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.



A Slave Hunter Killed.

The following is from the Washington (Pa.) Patriot of 1816: "We learn that a few days ago, a fugitive slave from Maryland was pursued and overtaken in Somerset county, in this State by a man named Holland, a wagoner from Ohio, who was tempted to the task by the reward offered, \$150. When they reached McCarty's tavern the slave attempted to escape, but was caught by Holland while in the act of climbing a fence. The slave drew a long knife, which he had concealed about his person, and plunged it into Holland's heart, causing his death instantly. He made good his escape, immediately pursued by the people of the neighborhood, who at nightfall had surrounded him, but in the darkness of the night he eluded their vigilance, and is now beyond their reach."

The Rights of the Fugitive.

The Hon. J. R. Giddings, in a speech in the House of Representatives, at Washington, Feb. 18, 1846, said—"In regard to arresting slaves, we [of the free States] owe no duties to the master; on the contrary, all our sympathies, our feelings, and our moral duties, beyond what I have stated, are with the slave. We will neither arrest him for the master, nor will we assist the master in making such arrest. I am aware that the third clause of the second section of the first article of the Constitution was once believed, by some, to impose upon the people of these free States the duty of arresting fugitive slaves. But it is now judicially settled that no such obligation rests upon us. Indeed a proposition to impose upon us such a duty, at the time of framing the Constitution, was rejected, without a division, by the Convention. We, therefore, leave the master to arrest the slave if he can; and we leave the slave to defend himself against the master if he can. We do not interfere between them. The slave possesses as perfect a right to defend his person and his liberty against the master as any citizen of our State. Our laws protect him against every other person, except the master or his agent, but they leave him to protect himself against them. If he, while defending himself, slays the master, our laws do not interfere to punish him in any way, further than they would any other person who should slay a man in actual self-defence. The laws of the slave State cannot reach him, nor is there any law, of God or man, that condemns him. On the contrary, our reason, our judgment, our humanity approves the act; and we admire the courage and firmness with which he defends the "inalienable rights with which the God of Nature has endowed him. We regard him as a hero worthy of imitation; and we place his name in the same category with that of Madison Washington, who, on board the Creole, boldly maintained his God-given rights, against those inhuman pirates who were carrying him and his fellow-servants to a worse than savage slave-market."

ANOTHER SLAVE SUICIDE. "The slave of a farmer in an adjoining county, (Jefferson,) having been jumped upon and stamped by his master, *with spurs on*, so as to cruelly lacerate his face as well as his body, he was found, next morning, in an adjacent pond or stream of water—having tied a stone to his own neck, (as it is said,) and plunged in, for the successful purpose of drowning himself, under the feelings of desperation caused by the fiendish treatment of his master!"—*Balt. Sat. Visitor*, Aug., 1846.

WEST INDIAN EMANCIPATION.

The results of emancipation to the emancipated in the West Indies, are now too well known to be denied. One testimony here must suffice. In 1842, Lord STANLEY, then colonial secretary, in a communication to the Spanish minister, and speaking from the fullest and most authentic information, said: "There are some unquestionable facts, and some broad results of the British emancipation, on which all men are agreed." These he enumerates as follows:—

"1st. It will be found that the emancipation took place without the occurrence of a single instance of tumult or disturbance, or employment of military force; and that the joy of the negroes, on the 1st of August 1838, was orderly, sober, and religious, and was manifested, throughout the Colonies, by prayers and thanksgivings offered up in the churches.

"2d. It will be found that the British emancipation of the 1st of August, 1838, was absolute and unqualified, and that there does not exist in any colony a single law which makes any distinction between white men and black, or between black men coming from Sierra Leone, or elsewhere, and those who are natives of the West Indies.

"3d. It will be found that since the emancipation, the negroes have been thriving and contented; that they have raised their manner of living, and multiplied their comforts and enjoyments; that their offences against the laws have become more and more light and unfrequent; that their morals have improved; that marriage has been more and more substituted for concubinage; and that they are eager for education, rapidly advancing in knowledge, and powerfully influenced by the ministers of religion."

Emancipation not the Ruin of the Planter.

But has not emancipation ruined the planters? On this point we have sought information of the Rev. C. S. Renshaw, for several years past a resident of Jamaica and now in this country. He says:—

"The most prominent fact in regard to the West India emancipation, that most generally known and most loudly bruted, is the decrease in their staple exports. They send less sugar, coffee, and rum to England; it is thence inferred that the negroes are idle, lazy, and refuse to work; that the planters are ruined, and the experiment a failure.

"What proportion of the staple productions are consumed in the island, it is impossible to tell; but if in the island of Jamaica the emancipated population consume ten pounds of sugar per annum, over and above the amount consumed during slavery, (which is a low estimate), it will amount to four millions of pounds, or twenty-four thousand hogsheads of 1600 lbs. each, which is more than two-thirds of the amount of the decreased exportation.

"The decrease in the estates' cultivation, other things being equal, would seem to be a natural result of emancipation; and it certainly furnishes no data for estimating the amount of labor performed. Besides the ordinary cultivation of the staples, there have been between fifteen and twenty thousands of small freeholds purchased by the negroes. These, with many other patches that have been hired, have been cleared, fenced, planted in provisions and coffee, at a much greater expenditure of time than the old slave grounds required, or the slaves could give. Many thousand houses have been erected, upon which much more time and money have been expended than upon those of slavery. Thousands of women have abandoned the heavier parts of field cultivation, and many thousand children are in school. But other and far more powerful influences than these have combined to embarrass the working of freedom. They are the following:—

"1. The disturbances which, during the first four years of freedom, grew out of the questions of rent and wages. The blame of these difficulties attaches to both parties. The overseers were often haughty, overbearing, and tyrannical, and the negroes often perverse, jealous, and independent. This was the natural result of the old system, but not the less deplorable in its influences.

"2. The constant discussion and final reduction of the sugar and coffee duties by the British parliament. Up to the period of emancipation, the planters enjoyed a protection of ten cents per lb. for their sugar or nearly 200 per cent. upon the intrinsic value. This induced an improvident mode of culture, in which the human brute and the hoe were the only implements used. Much labor-saving machinery has since been introduced, and the expense much reduced; yet agricultural improvements have just commenced, and many planters, during the discussions of the tariff, have been unwilling to extend their cultivation, or invest capital in machinery. In five years the protection which was the bulwark of slavery, will be swept away, and freedom, in its infancy, be pressed into competition with the slave drivers of Cuba and Brazil; an equal prostration of our tariff, in like circumstances, would annihilate our manufactures; and factories, furnaces, and coal lands, would beggar their possessors. Give freedom the same protection slavery had and see what it will do.

"3. Jamaica was the centre of a very lucrative traffic with the States of Central America. This trade has been nearly annihilated by the disturbances and revolutions in those States. The losses sustained have ruined merchants, and through them, planters and their estates.

"4. The difficulty of obtaining English capital to carry on the cultivation of these estates whose proprietors or lessees are not moneyed men. Money is abundant in England, but the confidence of English capitalists was shaken by the cries of 'ruin,' reiterated during the first years of emancipation, and they are unwilling to give money upon securities which, a few years ago, the holders pronounced valueless.

"5. The financial embarrassments of 1837 and 1842, which swept over England and America, were reflected upon Jamaica, and ruined many merchants, and embarrassed many planters and estates.

"6. Such a succession of impropitious seasons as has never been known.

"7. A very great increase in the governmental expenditure, much of which is unnecessary and unjust, which makes the taxation of the island extremely burdensome.

"These causes have been so vitally connected with the depreciation of property, and the decrease of crops, that it is impossible to tell how far they may have been affected by the emancipation, if at all. Had slavery continued, these influences, except perhaps the first and last, would have existed in all their force, and the condition of the islands have been immeasurably worse—the ruin of the planters would have been deep and irremediable, and the reaction upon the slaves, in inflictions and privations, frightful. That these causes have produced a great degree of commercial embarrassment—that they have pressed heavily against the pecuniary interests of the planters, depreciating the value of their estates, and lessening their cultivation, there can be no doubt; but these evils are now relieved by the improved agriculture, by the economical expenditure of estates, and by the contentment, elevation, and rapid progression of the mass of the emancipated peasantry."

Emancipation a Delivery from utter Ruin.

The above statements of Mr. Renshaw show clearly enough that emancipation is not the cause of existing embarrassments in the West Indies. In fact, but for emancipation the state of affairs would have been far worse, and with a similar change of the colonial protective policy, infinitely worse. And here the proof:

"On the 23d November, 1792, a Report was prepared on the sugar-trade of Jamaica, by a Committee of the House of Assembly, which contains the following passage: '*In the course of twenty years, 177 estates in Jamaica have been sold for the payment of debts; 55 estates have been thrown up; and 99 are still in the hands of creditors.*' And it appears, from a return made by the Provost Marshal, that '80,121 executions, amounting to £22,563,786 sterling, had been issued on his office in the course of twenty years.' A gleam of prosperity followed the revolution of St. Domingo, but in a few years the sky was again overcast.

for we find in another Report of the Assembly, issued in 1804, and printed by order of the House of Commons in 1805, the following passage: 'Every British merchant holding securities on real estates is filing Bills in Chancery to foreclose, although when he has obtained his decree he hesitates to enforce it, because he must himself become the proprietor of the plantations, of which, from fatal experience, he knows the consequence. No one will advance money to relieve those whose debts approach half the value of their property, nor even lend a moderate sum without a judgment in ejectment and release of errors, that at a moment's notice he may take out a writ of possession and enter on the plantation of his unfortunate debtor. Sheriffs, officers and collectors of taxes are everywhere offering for sale the property of individuals who have seen better days, and must now view their effects purchased for half their value and at less than half their original cost. Far from having the reversion expected, the creditor is not satisfied. All kind of credit is at an end. If litigation in the courts of Common Law has diminished, it is not from increased ability to perform contracts, but from confidence having ceased, and no man parting with property but for an immediate payment of the consideration. A faithful detail would have the appearance of a frightful caricature.' In 1807, the House of Commons printed another Report of the Jamaica Legislature, from which we learn, that '*within the last five or six years, 65 estates had been abandoned, 32 sold under decrees of Chancery, and 115 more respecting which suits in Chancery were depending, and many more Bills preparing.*' From these facts the reporters say: '*the House will be able to judge to what an alarming extent the distresses of the sugar planters have already reached, and with what accelerated rapidity they are now increasing; for the sugar estates lately brought to sale, and now in the Court of Chancery in this island and in England, amount to about one-fourth of the whole number in the colony.*' In 1812, the case of the planters of Jamaica was recommended to the attention of the king, on which occasion it was stated that '*the ruin of the original possessors has been completed. Estate after estate has passed into the hands of mortgagees and creditors absent from the island, until there are large districts, whole parishes, in which there is not a single proprietor of a sugar plantation resident. The distress,*' it is added, '*cannot well be aggravated.*' Now it must not be supposed that the foregoing statements were applicable to Jamaica alone; for we have the testimony of Mr. Marryat, a gentleman deeply interested in West India property, given in his place in the House of Commons, in 1813, that '*there were comparatively few estates in the West Indies that had not, during the preceding twenty years, been sold or given up to creditors.*' One quotation more will bring the history of the West India distress up to the year 1832. In the address of the West India body to the British nation, signed by the most eminent of its members resident in Great Britain, they say, '*the alarming and unprecedented distress in which the whole British West India interest is involved,*' justified them in imploring Parliament '*to adopt prompt and effectual measures of relief, in order to preserve them from inevitable ruin.*' Viscount Goderich, then Colonial Secretary, in commenting on this subject, in a dispatch, dated 5th November, 1831, observes: '*The existence of severe commercial distress amongst all classes of society connected with the West Indies is unhappily too evident;*' and in stating the great cause, his Lordship said: '*without denying the concurrence of many causes, it is obvious that the great and permanent source of distress, which almost every page of the West Indies records, is to be found in the institution of slavery.*' It is in vain to hope for long-continued prosperity in any country in which the people are not dependent on their own voluntary labor for support—in which labor is not prompted by legitimate motives, and does not earn its natural reward.' And again: '*I cannot but regard the system itself as the perennial spring of those distresses, of which, not only at present merely, but during the whole of the last fifty years, the complaints have been so frequent and so just.*'

Who can doubt, then, that emancipation has saved the planters, rather than ruined them? Who deny, that so far as there has been depreciation of property or pecuniary losses, they are the result of other causes rather than of emancipation? Who pretend that affairs in this respect begin to be as bad as if slavery had continued?

THE MARTYR OF LIBERTY.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

[Written on the death of the Rev. Charles B. Storrs of Ohio; but equally and strikingly appropriate to the memory of the lamented Torrey.]

Thou hast fallen in thine armor,
Thou martyr of the Lord!—
With thy last breath crying—"Onward!"
And thy hand upon the sword.
The haughty heart derideth,
And the scornful lip reviles,
But the blessing of the perishing
Around thy pillow smiles!

When to our cup of trembling
The added drop is given—
And the long-suspended thunder
Falls terribly from Heaven,—
When a new and fearful freedom
Is proffered of the Lord
To the slow-consuming famine—
The pestilence and sword!—

When the refuges of Falsehood
Shall be swept away in wrath,
And the temple shall be shaken
With its idol to the earth,—
Shall not thy words of warning
Be all remembered then?
And thy now unheeded message
Burn in the hearts of men?

Oppression's hand may scatter
Its nettles on thy tomb,
And even Christian bosoms
Deny thy memory room—
For lying lips shall torture
Thy mercy into crime,
And the slanderer shall flourish
As the bay-tree for a time.

But where the South-wind lingers
On Carolina's pines—
Or, falls the careless sunbeam
Down Georgia's golden mines—
Where now beneath his burthen
The toiling slave is driven,—
Where now a tyrant's mockery
Is offered unto Heaven;—

Where Mammon hath its altars
Wet o'er with human blood,
And Pride and Lust debases
The workmanship of God—
There shall thy praise be spoken,
Redeemed from falsehood's ban,
When the fetters shall be broken,
And the slave shall be a man!

Joy to thy spirit, brother!—
A thousand hearts are warm—
A thousand kindred bosoms
Are baring to the storm.
What though red-handed Violence
With secret fraud combine,
The wall of fire is round us—
Our present Help was thine!

Lo—the waking up of nations,
From Slavery's fatal sleep—
The muzzling of a universe—
Deep calling unto deep!—
Joy to thy spirit, brother!—
On every wind of heaven
The onward cheer and summons
Of Freedom's soul is given!

Glory to God for ever!—
Beyond the despot's will
The soul of Freedom liveth
Imperishable still.
The words which thou hast uttered
Are of that soul a part,
And the good seed thou hast scattered
Is springing from the heart.

In the evil days before us,
And the trials yet to come—
In the shadow of the prison,
Or the cruel martyrdom—
We will think of thee, O Brother!
And thy sainted name shall be
In the blessing of the captive,
And the anthem of the free.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The first power which abolished this horrible traffic, was Denmark. This she did in 1792, and was followed by the United States and Great Britain in 1808, by Sweden in 1813, by the Netherlands in 1814, by France in 1815, by Spain in 1820, by Buenos Ayres in 1825, by Columbia in 1825, by Mexico in 1826, by Brazil in 1829, by Sardinia in 1834, by Portugal in 1836, by the Hanse Towns, Tuscany, Bolivia and Peru in 1838, by Haiti, Venezuela, Chili and Uruguay in 1839, by Texas in 1840, and by Austria, Prussia and Russia in 1841.

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Von Thaer was educated for a Physician, the practice of which he relinquished for the more quiet and philosophical pursuits of Agriculture. Soon after he commenced farming he introduced such decided improvements upon his farm that his fame was soon known from one end of Europe to the other. The most celebrated farmers of England, France, Denmark, Germany, &c., courted his friendship, and his writings were everywhere sought and studied.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Department of Com. Schools.
ALBANY, July 15th, 1846.

I have examined, with as much care and attention as my time would permit, the first volumes of the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND THE FARMERS' LIBRARY, published by Messrs. Greeley & McElrath New-York, and do not perceive any objections to their introduction into the School District Libraries of the State; and I can have no doubt this work would prove a valuable acquisition to all, but especially to those where the subject of Agriculture excites the attention of the inhabitants of the District.

N. S. BENTON,
Supt. of Common Schools.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Department of Com. Schools.
ALBANY, July 9th, 1846.

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